THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8
MOFUSSIL.....13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 9TH JULY.

THE STATESMAN'S Simla correspondent says that the Government of India would consent to a compromise such as would practically leave matters *in statu quo*. Our contemporary says :

We do not think any compromise will be proposed of which this will be a fair description. No Bill can be passed which will not establish the principle that native magistrates of position and experience may try Europeans in any part of India. If this principle is clearly established, matters will not remain *in statu quo*. The Bill itself did not propose any great immediate practical change. Only a very few individuals would be affected by it for many years to come. The practical change contemplated was so small that no compromise which preserves the principle of the Bill can make it very much smaller except in one respect. In one respect, we should say, it is extremely likely that the compromise finally adopted may leave matters *in statu quo*. It is likely that provision will be made to nullify the disqualifying operation of the Bill in its present form, so that the jurisdiction over Europeans British subjects may not be taken away from magistrates who are themselves European British subjects. But as regards the native magistracy, the *statu quo* must be altered. The exact extent of the change is, as we have repeatedly said a matter of little present importance. The more amount of practical change is not worth fighting for. All that is worth figting for is the principle of the Bill, and we have no doubt that Lord Ripon, supported by the Home Government, will stand to the principle.

He thus concludes :

Those who are now insisting that its very principle must be abandoned, and that no compromise can be accepted, are evidently reckless of political consequences, eager only to carry their own point by beating the Government, and then—"let come what come may." Unprincipled and reckless opposition of this kind can carry no weight with statesmen and rulers who feel the responsibility of their position. We hope the malignant example will not be followed by the native community, and that the Government will not be embarrassed by a clamour for the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill. The mere spirit of antagonism might lead to such a clamour, but it would be equally mischievous and ineffectual. Government cannot listen to extreme demands on either side. It will doubtless be prepared to pacify reasonable opponents by limiting the immediate practical change effected by the Bill, just as far as can be done without abandoning its principle. If the principle be retained, the supporters of the Bill ought to be satisfied, and loyally support the Government. The leaders of native opinion will have an opportunity of setting an example of reasonableness to their opponents.

We do not clearly understand our contemporary. If the principle of the Bill be retained, that is to say, if the race disqualification of Native Magistrates be removed, we will be quite content. By all means withdraw the disqualifying clause about Uncovenanted European Magistrates, but at the same time put all Uncovenanted Magistrates, European or Native, on the same footing. Let experience and character and not race be made the test of qualification in all cases. Let this be done, and it will matter little what modifications may be made in the Bill.

BIRMINGHAM lately held great festivities in honor of Mr. John Bright. The "old man eloquent" delivered an address in course of which he said :

I was of opinion thatwe could not go on to sustain a Governmentbased on what I called the corrupt carcase of an old commercial body that had long found that conquest, and slaughters were more profitable than trade. (Hear, hear.) Therefore I objected to the continuation of this Charter, and urged that it should be abolished, and that Government of India should be transferred to the Crown, (Hear, hear) and directly to a Minster of the Crown (hear, hear.) However, we did not succeed, and so the old Company went on. Five years afterwards the moment the Mutiny broke out, everyone said "the Company cannot be permitted to live even for another year," and after the five hours of eulogy five years before, all that was forgotten. The East India Company was abolished, the Government of the 150,000,000 was transferred to the Crown, and now it is administered, as far as England is concerned, by a Secretary of State directly controlling as far as it is reasonable to control, whatever takes place in India. At this moment, in consequence of the abolition of the Company and the change of Government I believe that gradually English opinions and English sympathy and English justice are making way in India. You knew at present who is the Governor-General of that vast Empire—a man with whom Lord Granville and myself have been intimately associated. He is a man who has the most honest intention (hear, hear), who has a wide sympathy with the people over whom he has been appointed to rule. who has the courage to attempt, and I hope he will have the good fortune to succeed, in (cheers,) measures for the good of the people of that Empire, (Hear) hear). You have seen in the public papers discussions as to what is taking place in India ; that the Europeans there, our Countrymen, have been excited most strangely excited to my mind, at a proposition of a very moderate and not an important change with regard to the administration of justice. They have been almost wild in their opposition to it. They say, or seem to say, "We have conquered India by the sword, we will maintain our conquest We will not rely at all upon the sympathy of the millions, or on justice fairly administered to them. We are here as conquerors, and we ask no other title to our presence, and no other assurance for pemanently remaining here." Lord Ripon has a different opinion. (Hear, hear and cheers]. I hope, so far as the people of England can assist him, they will give him their support, and that Her Majesty's Government, acting through Lord Kimberley, who is now the Minister for India, will not allow this blatant and unreasoning cry to dash and blight the hopes of the 150,000,000. (Cheers.)

We are constrained to say we cannot agree with our veteran friend as to the blessings of the Queen's direct rule of India. It has not been an unmixed good. It has been synonymous with increase of taxation, and divergence of feeling between the European and the Native. As to the eulogy upon Lord Ripon we subscribe to every word uttered.

THE FOLLOWING conversations took place in the House of Commons anent Mr. Ilbert's Bill :

MR. ILBERT'S BILL.

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether her Majesty's Government were able to confirm the statement of the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, that great majority of the officials of India, and those of Bengal and Assam had almost unanimously reported against Mr. Ilbert's native Jurisdiction Bill ; and when those reports would be laid upon the table.

Mr. Cross : I am not able to confirm the statement of the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* alluded to in the question of the hon. member for Eye; and considering that I do not know whether the reports of all the provincial Governments have yet been received by the Government of India, I cannot say when they will be laid upon the table.

Mr. Rylands asked the hon. member for Eye who had given notice that he would shortly call attention to the conduct of Lord Ripon in regard to that subject, whether, seeing that those reports were not forthcoming, he would not postpone his motion.

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett : I am most reluctant to abandon the opportunity, very rarely obtained by private members, of bringing the menacing condition of India before the House. Since I referred to Lord Ripon's administration, I have received an immense number of communications from all parts of India, testifying to the bitterness of race antagonism, and protesting against Lord Ripon's legislation, and policy ; but I feel that the point urged by the hon. member for Burnley is extremely important. The great majority of the official reports are strongly opposed to Mr. Ilbert's Bill, and my case will be much strengthened by the production of these reports. For this reason I do not propose to proceed so soon as Friday with my motion against the policy of Lord Ripon.

We are glad to see that Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett has found a way to escape from the unfortunate position in which he had placed himself.

TUESDAY, 10TH JULY.

IT IS STATED that an American, Mr. Archer, has obtained from the Nawab of Tonk, in Rajputana, a concession of all mining rights in the Tonk State. Strange, if true.

THE AMEER'S Army is reported to be retiring towards Kabul. The disturbed state of affairs at Herat is said to have been settled by the deposition of the Governor, which was quietly effected by the Ameer's order.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA have granted a pension of Rs. 200 a month to the widow of the late Ameer Shere Ali. Poor pensioner on the bounties of an alien Government !

IT IS estimated that the cost of the despatch of Indian troops to Egypt during the late operations in that country amounts to 33½ lakhs of rupees, exclusive of charges for freight and the incidental expenses incurred in connection with the chartering of vessels for the transport of the force.

CHOLERA continues to cause a very serious mortality in some districts of the Bombay Presidency. As many as 1,590 deaths were reported last week in the three districts of Ahmednuggur, Khandesh, and Poona.

"PUNJABI" writes to an up-country paper to suggest that "Government should assist a certain number of native officers and men of each regiment of the Native Army in visiting the Calcutta Exhibition next cold season. The assistance suggested is the grant of a free pass from the railway station nearest to the place at which the regiment is quartered to Calcutta and back. Some arrangement might also be made for lodging the men in Calcutta at a moderate charge ; or if no suitable building could be found tents might be pitched for their accommodation. We are of opinion that facilities should be offered to school-masters, artizans, and others to witness the Exhibition by a reduction of Railway fares.

IN ORDER to encourage native manufactures, orders have been given in Bombay for 20 great-coats to be made up, 10 from cloth manufactured at the Cawnpore Woollen Mills, and 10 from cloth of Amritsar (Egerton Mills) manufacture, and issued to certain corps of the Native army of that Presidency for trial.

THE BORONGO OIL COMPANY in Burma have offered to fit up, at their own cost, a locomotive engine on the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway to burn petroleum. They are confident that oil will prove cheaper fuel than wood or coal, and will not affect the fire boxes so injuriously as some descriptions of wood do.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH JULY.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS had a curious visitor recently in the person of "Chang," the Chinese giant. His conductor, Mr. Cameron, a Dublin man, sent in his card to Mr. William O'Brien, the member for Mallow, who, on going out to the lobby and asking for his visitor, was astonished to see the gigantic Chinaman advancing towards him logically. How "I am Chang," said the giant, laconically. "How are you, Mr. Chang?" said Mr. O'Brien, with great presence of mind. After a little conversation, Mr. O'Brien procured him a seat under the clock. The members present honoured him with their undivided attention while Mr. Trevelyan was engaged in explaining the provisions of the new Constabulary Bill. A Scotch member, whose curiousity overcame his natural reserve, walked across the floor to Mr. O'Brien, and asked who his enormous friend was. Mr. O'Brien promptly replied that he was a coming candidate for an Irish constituency, and a native of a district with unpronounciable name in the county Tipperary, where he was considered rather small for his age.

LIEUTENANT MATSON shot a dog belonging to a convent at Mangalore, because it repeatedly disturbed him with its barking. The Magistrate acquitted him on the ground that the dog had no collar on. The High Court of Madras has decided that the dog being known to be private property, the magistrate's judgment was "not sound law."

WE LEARN from the *Liberal* that the widow of the late Babu Broja Sunder Mitra, Deputy Collector, Dacca, was married the other day to a Native Doctor, Babu Soshi Bhusan Sircar ; the eldest daughter of Babu Brojo Sunder by his first wife, a widow of 40 years age, following the example of her step-mother, married one Babu Prosanna Chundra Mozumdar a few days afterwards.

THE QUESTION of providing for the medical education of women in Bombay has advanced a stage. The Government has issued a Resolution approving a proposal of Mr. Chatfield, the Director of Public Instruction, and Dr. Vandyke Carter, the Acting Principal of the Grant Medical College, to institute a new examination of women similar to that of the apothecary class. The women passing the examination would get a diploma as "certified medical practitioners.

IT IS STATED that Mr. F. J. Hewett, whose name is connected with the Ratnagiri shooting case, has been dismissed from Government employ for grave misconduct, and is declared ineligible for reemployment in the public service. The Bombay Government is looking up.

WITH REFERENCE to the extended employment of Natives as Professors of Indian Colleges, *Allen's Indian Mail* says :—The more extended employment of Native professors is a reform which cannot be too highly praised. It is a reform which was long ago practically introduced by Mr. Lethbridge into the Kishnaghur College, Bengal, under Sir Richard Temples' auspices; and provided that the Chairs of English languages and Literature are always held by English graduates of Oxford or Cambridge, the general adoption of this system will be attended with nothing but good. It will enable "Collegiate education to be conducted more cheaply ;" and we hope this will mean, not a reduction of the grant but an extension of the work, of the Colleges.

THURSDAY, 12TH JULY.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following telegram from the Press Commissioner's office :

Following Official intelligence from British Consul Alexandria, Vessels,can pass canal without communication Gibraltar, at present admits such vessels provided conclusively proved no communication whatever, Malta will not receive them in piratique.

THE INTERNATIONAL Conference in connection with the Fisheries Exhibition was opened on the 18th June by the Prince of Wales. Professor Huxley delivered the inaugural address. The next day the Prince of Wales read a paper written by the Duke of Edinburgh on the Sea Fisheries Fishing Population of the United Kingdom. The paper was a long one, and dwelt first on statistics of fishing boats and men, and in the second part gave an account of the fishing industry of the United Kingdom and advocated an annual Government grant of a certain sum to be devoted to the breeding of sea fishes.

THE THOUGHT-READING dispute still continues. Mr. Bishop claims to have won Mr. Labouchere's bet, but Mr. Labouchere declines to pay, as in his opinion the terms of the bet were not adhered to. At the same time he will still let the bet remain if Mr. Bishop will carry out the terms proposed. This Mr. Bishop has declined to do, as he considers he has already won the money—one thousand pounds.

IT IS COMPARATIVELY but a short time since the "unparliamentary," says the *Pioneer*, was regarded as descriptive and condemnatory of forms of speech lacking in courtesy or more actively transgressing the laws of controversial propriety and controversy. The phrase, however, has of late lost this meaning, and license in speech and manner, is now considered "parliamentary," which a few years back would not have been tolerated in any society. It seems, indeed, probable that before long the most suggestive description of a certain type will be :—"He has the manners of a Member of Parliament and the morals of a Cabinet Minister."

MR. H. S. THOMAS of Madras has prepared for circulation a paper of instructions for the preservation and management of the fry of the gourami (fish) in their transmission from place to place and discharge into a tank at their place of destination. We thank Mr. Thomas for a copy of the paper, and would advise all lovers of fish to provide themselves with one.

WE HAVE received the following from a special correspondent at Moorshedabad :

Rai Dhunput Sing Bahadur of Azimgunge had founded a first class Dispensary and Hospital at Azimgunge which was entirely maintained at his own cost. This Dispensary is in existence for nearly 20 years. The institution was doing well under the control and supervision of the Medical Department. The founder had it would seem some reasons to be dissatisfied with the conduct of the Assistant Surgeon in charge and he urged the Surgeon General, Bengal, to remove the man. But as the Assistant Surgeon had patrons to back him, the remonstrance was ineffectual. The founder at last requested the Surgeon General to withdraw Government supervision and connection from the Dispensary and leave it entirely in his hands. The Surgeon General agreeing, the Dispensary was placed under the charge of an old and experienced graduate Babu named Shama Churn Chatterjee. In the mean time the superseded Assistant Surgeon tried to stir up hostile feeling against the Rai Bahadur and at last succeeded in getting the Municipality to sanction a grant of Rs. 2000 for the maintenance of another dispensary either at Azimgunge or Baloochur. Pressure was also brought to bear on the local Bankers to subscribe to the funds of the new dispensary. Now what strikes one is that while the Azimgunge Municipality is not blessed with a superfluity of funds, it should have been prevailed upon to contribute upwards of Rs. 2000 for the maintenance of a new dispensary, while one has been in existence in the neighbourhood for nearly twenty years.

Is this the way money is thrown away by the Municipality ?

WE LEARN from our Gossain Durgapore correspondent that the Kushtea Beef Case has ended with the principal defendant being fined Rs. 100 and the four others Rs. 10 each.

FRIDAY, 13TH JULY.

THE READERS of the *Englishman* must have read the letter of the Ex Judge Mr. F. J. Lincoln contained in its issue of the 2nd instant regarding the Jurisdiction Bill, in which he sets forth his arguments against the measure to the effect that the educated classes do not represent the people, that the native officials do not view with favor the proposed law, that it will affect commerce, that the influence of the European is a barrier between the mass of the people and the high-handed proceedings of natives of the higher class, that the all-distinguishing feature, which pre-eminently marks the distinction between the European and Asiatic mind should not be ignored, that the success of British administration in India is largely due to the influence of a moral power that is the natural offshoot of certain qualities possessed only by Europeans, and that the proposed Bill will weaken that moral power. We have received from a correspondent a very able refutation of Mr Lincolin's arguments, but we regret that the length of the letter obliges us to withhold it. Our correspondent's pertinently remarks : "The masses in no country in the world are equally intelligent and educated, and everywhere they are dependent upon the educated classes for guidance in judging of the soundness of any constitutional measure."

FROM the catalogue of books and publications received in the Bengal Library during the first quarter of 1883 and published in the last local *Gazette* it appears that the total number of books and pamphlets received was 518, of which 376 were non-educational and 142 educational, of which 363 books were uni-linguals, 31 bi-linguals, 3 tri-linguals, and 113 periodicals were uni-linguals, and 8 bi-linguals. The languages of the uni-lingual books are Assamese, Bengali, English, Hindi, Mondari, Mussulman-Bengali, Persian, Sanskrit, Sonthalia, Urdu and Uriya. The number of Bengali books was 204, and the subjects treated in them are, arts, biography, drama, fiction, history, language, medicine, poetry, religion, science, (natural and mathematical) and miscellaneous literature.

THE REPORT on the Administration of Civil Justice in the Sonthal Pergunnahs during the year 1882, as it appears from the Resolution of the Lieutenant-Governor upon it, presents some noteworthy facts. There were instituted 20312 suits during the year comprising suits for money or moveable property, rent suits, execution suits for money or moveable property, rent execution, and title execution. The majority of rent-suits were really *jot* suits in which the tenants contended among themselves for the possession of disputed lands. As a result of the settlement operations ryoti and tenancy rights were passing into the hands of mortgagors by cultivators mortgaging their holdings—the mortgagors being chiefly Bengalis and Beharis. The result is that the original tenants have become labourers on their own soil. Here is a warning to our legislators against the transferability of ryots' holdings In execution of decrees, if the zemindar objects to sale the parties are required to establish or contest their right to sell by a separate suit. Sub-letting has been rendered ineffective by the Courts refusing to allow the recovery of rent at a higher rate than that fixed by the settlement.

IN ORDER to fix the proportion of pay of medical officers in charge of Municipal dispensaries, subidiary jails and sub-divisions, the local Government has by its resolution published in the last *Gazette* laid down the following principle : "When any Municipality desires to utilise for the charge of its dispensary the services of the medical officer provided by the Government for the charge of the sub-division, it shall be entitled to avail itself of those services on payment of the usual dispensary allowance. The Surgeon-General being of opinion that the requirements of an ordinary sub-division will be adequately met by appointing a civil hospital assistant of the lowest class, the Lieutenant-Governor has directed that the pay of an officer of this class shall be considered to be the standard pay of a sub-divisional charge and shall be borne wholly by Government. When an officer of higher qualifications is appointed his pay will be borne entirely by Government. When the charge of a Municipal dispensary may require an officers of higher professional qualifications than is needed for the medical charge of the sub-division and subsidiary jail, the Municipality must pay the whole difference between his grade pay and that of the standard Government medical officer sanctioned for the sub division besides paying him the usual dispensary allowance."

ACCORDING to the revised Provincial Budget of Bengal for the year 1882-83, the receipts are estimated at Rs. 4,22,41,000 and the expenditure at Rs. 4,39,06,000.

SATURDAY, 14TH JULY.

THERE WERE 178 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending the 7th instant, of which 12 were from cholera, 1 from small-pox, 41 from fevers, 10 from bowel-complaints, 1 from accident, 16 from pthisis and asthma, 14 from spleen diseases, 26 from tetanus, and the rest from other causes. Infant mortality 55. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 18. The average of daily mortality was 25·4.

WE ARE requested to publish the following :

134 AMHERST STREET.
Calcutta, 14th July 1883.

TO THE EDITOR, HINDOO PATRIOT.

SIR,—We shall feel ourselves highly obliged by your kindly inserting in your much esteemed journal our apology tendered to the Sub-Judge of Rungpur, a copy of which is enclosed herewith.

Yours faithfully,
Jogendra Nath Chatterjee.
Mohendro Lall Dass.
Upendro Lall Dass.

We, the undersigned Editor, the Printer and the Publisher of the late *Bharat Bandhoo* sincerely express our deep regret for having published in good faith on the strength of a letter from an interested correspondent and without due enquiry, an article, in our issue of the same Paper dated the 3rd March last, against the Sub-Judge of Rungpur, to the effect that he acted with partiality in a certain case between two Zemindars. We are satisfied on a full enquiry that the Sub-Judge did say or do nothing wrong in the case ; and we beg to hereby tender our apology to him.

Jogendra Nath Chatterjee,—*Editor.*
Mohendra Lall Das,—*Printer.*
Upendro Lall Das,—*Publisher.*
Dated, Rungpur the 9th July.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper lately issued shows that each student at Cooper's Hill College costs India £206 for his three years' study, or £69 per annum. We hope the Education Commission will bear in mind this remarkable fact when they will report on the cost of high education in India.

THE PAPERS publish the list of Requisitionists for a meeting in London regarding the Ilbert Bill. They are 300 in number. Strange to say that more than two-thirds of the signatories to the Requisition are retired officers of Government, both civil and military.

THE FOLLOWING gentlemen compose the London Committee of the Anglo-Indian Defence Association :

Sir Alexander Arbuthnot; Dr. Beatson, Mr. Henry Berners and Mr. T. Berners, late of Calcutta; Mr. Henry Beverley, of the Bengal Civil Service ; Colonel W. H. Beynon, late Political Agent, Jeypore; Mr. J.H. A. Branson, Mr. Clifford J. Brookes, of the Calcutta Trades; Mr C I Buckland late of the Bengal Civil Service; Mr. J. B. Bullen Smith, C.S.I.; Mr. J. A. Crawford, late Collector of Customs, Calcutta ; Mr. Henry Crooke, late of Calcutta, merchant ; Major G.R. Fenwick; Mr. J. Dacosta late of Calcutta, merchant, Mr. H. Harraden, of Calcutta; Mr. James Hutton, late Editor of the *Englishman*; Colonel Keatinge; Dr. Macnamara; Dr. Macrae ; Colonel Malleson; Mr. G. F. Mewburn, of Calcutta; Mr. J. B. Knight, C.I.E. late of Calcutta, Mr. Alexander Lawrie, of Calcutta, merchant ; Mr. Lawson Editor of the *Madras Mail* ; Mr. Roper Lethbridge, C.I.E. Mr. H. Lushington, late Judge of Allahabad; Mr. M. Maclean late Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*; Mr. J. D. Mayne, late Advocate-General of Madras ; Mr. E. C. Morgan, late of Calcutta ; merchant ; Mr. A. T. Osmond, of Calcutta ; Mr. E. T. Roberts, of Calcutta ; Mr. Sanderson, late Government Solicitor, Calcutta; Mr. J O. B. Saunders, Proprietor, *Englishman*; Mr. W. S. Seton-Karr; Mr. W. Spink, of Calcutta, Mr. H. H. Sutherland, late of Calcutta, Merchant; Mr. J. Van Geldgere, late of Calcutta. Dr. W. K. Waller, late of Calcutta; Mr. W. L. Watson, late of Calcutta ; merchant; Mr. James Wilson, Proprietor of the *Indian Daily News*; and Sir George Yule.

THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS bears the following testimony to the meritorious exertions of Mr. Sabapathy Mudeliar of Bellary for agricultural improvement :

The Government concur with the Board in considering Mr. Sabapathy Mudeliar's enterprise very laudable. The difficulty and cost of effecting repairs appears to be the chief obstacle to the more extended use of European ploughs. Mr. Sabapathy will be supplied with a copy of Mr. Benson's late report on Agricultural Implements suited for introduction into India together with the order thereon. * * * It has been ascertained in the North-Western Provinces that barren saline lands can be reclaimed and their saline impregnations removed by planting *atriplex nummularia* Salt Bush and the Superintendent, Government Farms, has been directed to procure a supply of seed for trial at Saidapet. Possibly Mr. Sabapathy Mudeliar may wish to make an experiment at Bellary, in which case Mr. Robertson will supply him with some of the seed.

THE FOLLOWING is the official summary of the weather and crop reports of Bengal for the week ending the 4th July :

There has been generally seasonable rain during the week ; agricultural prospects are favourable, save in a few localities where crops on low lands have suffered from excessive rain and floods ; early rice and jute are doing well, and ploughing and sowing of *aman* rice are in full progress ; in some places transplanting of *aman* seedlings has commenced, in Behar and elsewhere *bhadoi* sowings are being vigorously pushed on ; sugarcane is thriving well and indigo prospects are fair ; sesamum and *cheena* and *kaon* millets are being reaped, early rice is also being reaped in a few districts ; public health generally fair, though cholera still lingers in some districts, and fever is reported from a few.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, July 9.—Carey the informer has left Dublin ; but his destination is unknown. He has received no reward for his late evidence in the Phœnix Park trials, nor has he been formally pardoned for his participation in the crime.

10—The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that her Majesty's Government had no knowledge of any treaty defining the frontier between Persia and Russia, except the one concluded between those two countries in December 1881. In consequence of Mr. Bradlaugh having written a letter to Mr. Gladstone notifying his intention of taking his seat in the House as a duly elected member, the House of Commons last night agreed by 232 votes against 65, to a motion brought forward by Sir Stafford Northcote, that Mr. Bradlaugh should be excluded from the precincts of the House. The Post Master General, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that the next overland mail from India had been ordered to proceed to Plymouth direct.

Lord Kimberley has accorded his general sanction to the Hyderabad Chanda Railway scheme, and has authorized negotiations to be opened with Sirdar Dilar Jung in accordance with the latter's terms of instructions received from India. Lord Kimberley promises his advice and assistance to the scheme.

11.—The Joint Committee of both Houses to report on the Channel tunnel scheme have concluded their sittings, and have decided to vote against it. The President of the Local Government Board, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that quarantine had proved ineffectual against the introduction of cholera, and that Government did not therefore intend to establish quarantine at British ports, but only medical instruction and a system of disinfection. The House of Commons, last night, carried against the Government by 200 votes against 192, Mr. Chaplin's motion, forbidding the landing of cattle in Great Britain from countries where no precaution was taken against disease.

11.—Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question in the House of Commons, this afternoon, said he had received official information of a grave occurence which had just taken place in

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Madagascar. The Secretary to the British Consul had been arrested in the latter's presence, and the French Naval Commander had ordered the British Consul, although suffering from illness, to quit the town in 24 hours. In the interval, however, the Consul died and the officers of Her Majesty's Ship *Dryad*, who had gone ashore to attend the funeral, were not allowed to re embark. An English Missionary at Tamatave had also been imprisoned, The flags of the Consulates have been removed. The British Government have demanded explanations of these proceedings from the French Government.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer made a statement in the House of Commons to-day concerning the Suez Canal, An agreement with M. de Lesseps has been signed, providing for the construction of a parallel canal, which will be completed in 1888. A reduction of the present tariff will commence on January 1st next year, vesse s in ballast will pay two and and-a-half francs por ton less than those carrying cargo; as dividends increase, pilotage dues wtil be remitted. The British Government provides, for the new undertaking, a capital of eight millions sterling at three and a quarter per cent. interest redeemable in fifty years. Endeavours wfil be made to obtain a prolongation of the concession to the company. An English Vice President wi l be appointed. The agreement wil require the sanction of Parliament.

13.—A meeting of shipowners held here yesterday adopted a resolution condemning the agreement with M. Lesseps, because of its one sided character. The resolution states that the English position is unimproved, and the representation of England on the Board is inadequate. The reduction of tolls is also regarded as remote. Lord Granville in the House of Lords last night said it was inexpedient to make a statement whether reinforcements had been ordered to Madagascar, because His Lordship said there was little doubt France would make reparation for the outrages committed. The *Standard* publishes a paragraph this morning stating that the Ameer of Afghanistan is to receive a subsidy of twelve lacs.

WE ARE glad to learn that the Secretary of State has appointed Mr. P. Mukerji direct from England to the Education Department. Mr. Mukerji has greatly distinguished himself by his attainments in science and holds excellent testimonials. He has returned from England and joins the Rajshye College.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Report on the Administration of the Ajmere and Mharwara Districts for 1881-82. 2. Report on the Administration of the Baroda State for 1880-81. 3. Meteorological Report of Bengal for the week ending 6th July 1883. 4 Gupta Press Pictorial Works Pictures. 5. Folk-Tales of Bengal. By the Rev. Lal Behary Dey. 6. Charak Sunghita (Hindu Medical Work) in Sanskrit and Bengali, edited and translated by Abinash Chunder Kaviratna. 7. Chikitsa Sar Sangraha in Bengali Part III. Infant Treatment (Homœopathic). By Moheshchunder Ghose. 8. Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co.'s Literary Circular for July 1883.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1883.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Tuesday, the 17th instant, at 7½ P.M.

Subject: The Action of Voltaic Electricity on the Magnet. The Current Nature of Voltaic Electricity.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Wednesday, the 18th instant, at 5 P.M.

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S.J., C.I.E., on Thursday, the 19th instant, at 7½ P.M.

Subject: Wind Instruments.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Saturday, the 21st instant, at 3 P.M.

Subject: Compounds of Carbon with Oxygen.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JULY 16, 1883.

THE RENT-BILL DEBATE.

XVII.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

WE propose to bring to a close in this article our review of the debate on the Rent-Bill. His Excellency the Viceroy thus concluded his lucid and very able speech:

I do not think I need trouble the Council with any further remarks on the details of this Bill. All the matters which are really matters of detail are matters for the Select Committee. The Government invites the assistance of the Council, of the Select Committee of the parties interested, of their representative associations, and of the public, in regard to this measure. They will on their part give their fullest and best consideration to any suggestions which may be made. We are about to give eight months for the consideration of this important subject, which is ample time, considering how long the matter has been under consideration. I have no doubt at all that the Bill is capable of improvement in many respects, and our only wish is that it should be made, during its passage through this Council, as good as possible for the purpose for which it is intended. I hope that all those who are interested in the matter, and who have studied it, will help the Government and this Council by giving them their opinions during the time which will elapse before we resume the consideration of the Bill. I have only further to say that the desire of the Government in introducing this measure is to bring to a close a long continued controversy, to carry on and to complete the work of 1859, and to redeem, as far as it is still open to them, the assurance given to the cultivators of the soil in 1793. All the changes which have taken place in the agricultural condition of Bengal—the great increase in the area of cultivation, the growth of the population, the substitution of English for native ideas on the subject of landed property, the advancing prosperity of the country—have tended to raise the rents of the landlord, and many of them to weaken the security and reduce the status of the raiyat. All these advantages gained during the last ninety years will remain to the zemindars; broadly speaking we do not touch them, but, starting from what we now find, we have endeavoured to make a settlement which, while it will not deprive the landlords of any of these accumulated advantages, will restore to the raiyats something of the position which they occupied at the time of the Permanent Settlement, and which we believe to be urgently needed, in the words of that settlement, for the protection and welfare of the taluqdars, raiyats and other cultivators of the soil, whose interests we then undertook to guard, and have, to our shame, been too long neglected."

The Viceroy speaks in a spirit of moderation, but what is the real meaning and purport of his concluding words? His Excellency says that "all the matters which are really matters of detail are matters for the Select Committee." In other words the principles of the Bill are settled and will not be changed. And how have they been settled? Behind the back of the public, of those who are most interested in the measure! As we pointed out in our last, the Bill, as it was revised by the Bengal Government and finally adopted by the Government of India, was scrupulously withheld from the public, who had no opportunity of discussing it. It was then submitted to the Secretary of State for sanction. The Bill was thus made an *exparte* business. Was this fair or just? Under the Indian constitution the Secretary of State for India is the ultimate controlling authority over Indian affairs, if the people feel aggrieved by any legislative measure, they must appeal to the Secretary of State for redress, but when the sanction of that authority is obtained behind their back, what hope of redress can they have? When the Secretary of State has already given his opinion upon the Bill, his judgment has as a matter of fact been forestalled, and it would be idle appeal to him in the matter. This is in a manner admitted by the Viceroy, when His Excellency says that only details are left to the Select Committee for consideration. And yet His Excellency invites a thorough discussion of the measure by the public, by those most interested in it. His Excellency says, "the Government invites the assistance of the Council, of the Select Committee, of the parties interested, of their representative associations, and of the public, in regard to this measure. They will on their part give their fullest and best consideration to any suggestions which may be made." *Cui bono*? Are the public to discuss only details? Otherwise what is the meaning of the statement that "all matters which are really matters of detail are matters for the Select Committee?" We wish His Excellency were more specific on this point. It is quite true that the Select Committee will consider matters of detail, but will they be precluded from discussing questions of principle? His Excellency says that ample time is given to the public—eight months—for discussion. But if questions of principle cannot be reopened, then public discussion of the Bill will be worthless and fruitless. As for the time granted, ordinarily it ought to be sufficient, but there are certain circumstances at the present moment, which practically nullify this time. The Jurisdiction Bill has notoriously absorbed the public mind, and the contempt case coming after it has so diverted public attention that practically few persons think of the Rent Bill. In the present temper of the time it is difficult to rouse public attention to the Rent-Bill. There are many European landholders, who feel deeply interested in the Bill, but they are now otherwise engaged, and they do not care for this Bill. This is much to be regretted. From their position, intelligence, and practical knowledge, the European landholders are peculiarly qualified to advise on this Bill, but they wont move till the Jurisdiction Bill is disposed of one way or another. The loss of their co-operation in this vitally important matter is a public calamity. We hope this circumstance, apart from the gravity of the question, will induce the Government to take and give more time for the proper consideration of the Bill. Precipitate legislation in a matter of such vital importance is much to be deprecated. It is true that the Rent Question has been hanging fire for the last five years—but as we have endeavoured to show above the Bill as finally adopted by the Government of India has not been laid before the public quite five months, and it cannot be fair or just to push it on with undue haste. His Excellency says, "I hope that all those who are interested in the matter, and who have studied it, will aid the Government and this Council by giving them their opinions during the time which will elapse before we resume the consideration of the Bill." But when owing to the Jurisdiction Bill and the Contempt Case the public mind is unhinged, the public are certainly not in a proper mood to discuss the Rent Bill. The next session of the Legislative Council will be heavy enough without this Bill, and we hope this Bill will not be hurried through for the sake of any personal considerations. All important Bills generally pass through several editions before they are finally passed into law. We believe the Transfer of Property Bill was carried through five or six editions before it was finally passed into law, the Central Provinces Tenancy Bill through three or four editions, and other Bills through more or less editions, and in common decency and fairness the same consideration ought to be shewn in respect of the Rent Bill. In saying this we do not mean that the Select Committee should not take up the Bill, after the Council re-assembles in November, but the Bill ought to be considered and reconsidered before it is submitted for final adoption. Such a course would be fair and just to all parties.

His Excellency the Viceroy adduces the following reasons for the speedy enactment of the Bill. He says: "All the changes which have taken place in the agricultural condition of Bengal—the great increase in the area of cultivation, the growth of the population, the substitution of English for Native ideas on the subject of landed property, the advancing prosperity of the country have tended to raise the rents of the landlord, and many of them to weaken the security and reduce the status of the raiyat." With due deference we submit that these reasons, far from warranting precipitate legislation, call for the utmost caution and moderation. The country is certainly advancing in prosperity, and this is one reason why there is less necessity for fresh and radical legislation. If it could have been shown that the prosperity of the country is arrested by the existing landlaws, it would have been a valid argument for change. But no case has been made out for change. It has not been proved that the prosperity of the people is obstructed by the absence of a survey and demarcation of khamar and ryoti lands, of the extension of the occupancy right on the principle of robbing Peter to pay Paul, of relegating all rents to a dead level, and making the revenue officer the arbiter of the fortunes of the zemindar and the ryot, and of sowing seeds of litigation broad-cast over the land by introducing new-fangled ideas of compensation for improvements and compensation for disturbance. The march of Western ideas, we are told, necessitates a radical change in land legislation. In other words, the peace, harmony and happiness of the people are to be sacrificed at the altar of radical ideas. Bengal has not yet become an Ireland, but the burning zeal of our reforming governors would rapidly convert the one into the other. May God prevent the day when Bengal will become one vast scene of dispute, litigation, class jealousy and class hatred, arson, murder, and

bloodshed under the operation of blessed Western ideas of land legislation!

One word more and we have done. His Excellency the Viceroy says that all the advantages gained by the zemindar during the last ninety years will remain to him. "Broadly speaking, we will not touch them." Is that really the case? Is the zemindar really to enjoy the *statu quo ante*? If this had been really the case, then the zemindars would not have complained. But when the cherished rights of the landlords—rights consecrated by the sanction of ninety years—are to be snatched away and made over to another class, without any compensation, by the mere fiat of the Government in contravention of solemn pledges of the State, and in violation of the common principles of justice, of the ordinary laws of *meum* and *teum*, can they be expected to lick the hand, which would thus smite them? We can believe that if the Viceroy had been conscious of this gross injustice, His Excellency would have been the last person to lend himself to such spoliation. But unfortunately His Excellency looks at the Bengal Rent question from the stand-point of a radical land-law reformer; his sympathies and habits of mind have been evidently moulded by thoughts imbibed from a study of the Irish land question, and this is probably the reason why such radical innovations as are contained in the Bengal Tenancy Bill find support from him. But we still hope that his strong sense of justice will ultimately conquer mere sentiment.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE!

Is the Ilbert Bill to be law or not to be?—that is the question of the hour. If we could know positively the proposal of the Government of India for a compromise on this Bill, we would be in a position to consider its merits. But in the uncertainty in which the question is wrapped up, we can only speculate as to the course which the Government may pursue. The Bill as framed by Mr. Ilbert proposes to vest four classes of officers with jurisdiction over European British subjects, viz., (1) covenanted native officers, who have entered the Civil Service through the door of competition, (2) statutory Native Civilians, (3) Assistant Commissioners, (4) Cantonment Magistrates. It is suggested that perhaps the form which the Amended Bill will take will be this—that the Bill will be limited to such covenanted officers of the first class as may attain to the rank of District Magistrate and Sessions Judge, and that all other classes of officers mentioned above will be excluded altogether. The reader we hope will consider the scope and tendency of this amendment. If it be carried in the form proposed, then the Bill will practically affect only two Native Civilians for some years to come, viz. Mr. Tagore in Bombay and Mr. Gupta in Bengal. We say this advisedly, for it is well known that as a matter of fact the District Magistrate as a rule does not try cases. It is the Joint and the Assistant Magistrate, who try cases. So Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, who has been made a District Magistrate, or any other Native Civilian who will attain to that rank, will not practically exercise the powers under the new Bill. Mr. Tagore is Sessions Judge in Bombay, and Mr. Gupta we believe, will be soon raised to that rank, and they will practically be the only two Native Civilians, who will exercise the new powers. All other native civilians, whether competitive or statutory, will remain under the bann as now. How will then the principle of the Bill be maintained? Why should the Native Joint-Magistrate or Assistant Magistrate be denied the same powers that their European confreres exercise? This disqualification is nothing else but the brand of race. Lord Ripon's principal argument in favour of the Bill was that not that there was any immediate necessity for the Bill, but that that necessity could not be resisted a few years hence, particularly under the present policy of filling one-sixth of the Civil Service every year with natives, and that a wise statesman should take time by the forelock. On the other hand we have heard it said that if any thing the European British subjects are likely to have greater confidence in the statutory native civilians, who are generally scions of noble families than in competitive civilians. It is not for us to say how far this is correct, but this circumstance has been mentioned to us. But if the proposed amendment be adopted, the statutory civilians will go out. Then the Assistant Commissioners are generally located in non-regulation districts, and they are for the most part Europeans or Eurasians. There are some natives here and there. If they be excluded, an experienced class of officers will be excluded. As for the Cantonment Magistrates, they are invariably Europeans, but there are some cantonments, such as Cuttack for instance, where the District Magistrate is the Cantonment Magistrate, but the omission of this class of officers will suggest an anomaly, which needs an explanation. The reason assigned for the proposed omission is that the Sepoys and European soldiers will object to be tried by a Native Magistrate. But this is hardly a valid reason, for in Calcutta if native Sepoys and European soldiers commit criminal offences within the Fort, they are liable to be tried by the Presidency Magistrates, whether European or Native. Such trials are often held in Calcutta. Again, Sepoys quartered at Alipore have been tried by the Subarban Magistrate, Syud Ameer Hossein, but no objection has been taken to his jurisdiction on the score of his nationality. If the objection of the military, as set forth above, be admitted, then with what consistency can the race objection of the European British subjects, who are opposed to the Bill, be over-ruled? We have discussed *seriatim* the different clauses of the Bill, and the scope and tendency of the proposed amendment, and must candidly confess that we cannot reconcile ourselves to the alteration proposed. The only other amendment suggested is that in case a European British subject should object to a Native Magistrate, a European Magistrate should be associated with him. This is such an impracticable proposition, and will be attended with so much administrative inconvenience that it scarcely deserves serious consideration.

We are willing to admit that if a reasonable compromise, without sacrificing the principle of the Bill, will satisfy the European community, and put an end to the present state of feeling among them, which is a serious obstacle to progress and reform, we will not object, but as far as we have been able to ascertain, they will not accept any compromise—they insist on the abandonment of the Bill altogether! On the other hand, the mischief apprehended from the Bill has been done, and if the Bill be not now settled on a satisfactory basis, we fear such a Bill will never pass, at any rate for years to come. With the bitter experiences of the present year no Government of India we are afraid will dare touch this live coal again for at least twenty years to come, and the clock of improvement and reform is thus put back. Lord Ripon ought therefore to seriously consider the situation. If his Lordship be content with a mere tinkering Bill, which will leave matters in *statu quo*, he will not in the least help the cause of progress which he has so much at heart. He has assumed a strong position by asserting that there shall be no race disqualification in a judicial officer for the trial of any class of Her Majesty's subjects, and we hope His Lordship will stick to this noble principle. Let this principle be broadly asserted, let it be applied without distinction of covenanted or uncovenanted service, let fitness and experience be made the only test of judicial qualification, and the cause, which his Lordship has so chivalrously espoused, will really gain. Otherwise his Lordship's present move will do more harm than good. If he had kept quiet, perhaps a few years hence the proposed reform, like that of 1872, would have been carried out without opposition. But the agitation of this year has thrown the country a quarter of a century back, and unless Lord Ripon screws up his courage to the sticking point, and boldly say that he will make no compromise, but will carry out the principle he has affirmed to its logical sequence, no successor of his we fear will venture to undertake the measure for years to come. NOW OR NEVER!

THE RATNAGHERY SHOOTING CASE.

IN a recent issue we briefly noticed the decision of the Bombay High Court in this celebrated case and pointed out that there had been a gross and lamentable failure of justice. The matter, however, demands a more extended consideration on account of the important questions involved in it. The facts of the case lie in a nut-shell. It appears that Mr. Hewett, an Assistant in the Bombay Revenue Survey Department, had an altercation with his Mahomedan peon whom he called a *soor*. The application of this abusive epithet is particularly offensive to a Mussulman; and it is, therefore, not surprising that its use in this case should have led to blows. In the fight Mr. Hewett seems to have fared worse of the two. The combatants were separated by another servant. Mr. Hewett then entered his tent and deliberately set fire to his peon's box of clothes. What happened afterwards was thus stated on oath by Mr. Sumners, the principal witness in in the case, under whom Mr. Hewett was employed:—"That he was in his office at Rutnagherry about noon on the 18th April last, the Sheristadars being in the tent with him. Mr. Hewett's camp was about a quarter of a mile or half a mile from witness' office. When the peon spoke of beating, witness told him he could do nothing. He said he would resign; and witness said he could do as he pleased. The peon went to some distance from his tent behind him. Shortly afterwards the witness heard him calling out, but did not remember what he said. Whilst witness was looking round in the direction of his voice, he heard the noise of cap snapping. Immediately afterwards, as he looked, he saw Mr. Hewett with a gun in his hand, and heard the report of the gun. Witness went up to him, and took the gun out of his hands, saying, 'Hewett, what have you done?' He was in a very excited state, and said, 'The man hit me first. Witness turned towards the peon who was lying on the ground. He examined him and found that shot, spreading, had hit him in various places from the shoulder to the knee down the left side. It was about 25 yards from the place where Mr. Hewett fired the gun to where the man was lying. Witness sent for the Police patel, and when he came, gave over the gun to him, having kept it until then with him in the tent where he was sitting. He handed it over in the same condition in which it was when he took it from Mr. Hewett."

The Police Superintendent enquired into the case, and Mr. Hewett was placed before the District Magistrate, Mr. Wilson, for trial. The neglect in the Magistrate's conduct of the case was glaring and scandalous. He held that Mr. Hewett's offence was causing simple hurt to his peon, and he accordingly allowed the case to be compounded. He recorded the following judgment: "In this case the complainant has, on the seventeenth day after the infliction of the injury, recovered, and has signed a petition requesting that the case may be compounded. He came upstairs to the Court with it. He states in his deposition that he has received sufficient compensation for the injury he has received. The accused has for more than a week been in custody. He has been suspended from, and will probably lose, his appointment; and has received a lesson which will make him control his passion in future. There thus seems no reason on public grounds why permission to compromise should be refused. On the other hand, the compromise is advantageous to the complainant, the injured party. The court, therefore, permits the compromise which has the effect of an acquittal, and discharges the accused under section 345 of the Criminal Procedure Code." It is thus clear that the consideration which the Magistrate gave to the attendant circumstances of the case was of the most ludicrously superficial character. Though the peon was more than a fortnight in hospital, yet when the case was heard no medical evidence was asked for regarding the nature or extent of his wounds. We have said above that Mr. Hewett's official superior, Mr. Sumners, stated in his deposition that he had taken the gun out of Mr. Hewett's hands immediately after the assault, and that he made it over to the police patel "in the condition

in which it was when he had taken it from Mr. Hewett." The Magistrate examined the gun himself, but finding nothing in the full barrel but a charge of between half an inch and an inch of soft pouder, he took no further interest in that part of the case, and came to the conclusion that there never had been any spot in the barrel which, on the testimony of Mr. Sumners, missed fire. He did not put the police patel into the witness-box and ask him as to whether he handed over the gun in the condition in which he received it from Mr. Sumners. The Government of Bombay, be it said to the credit of Sir James Fergusson and his advisers, did not allow the matter to rest here. They took a sensible and reasonable view of the affair and instructed the Government Advocate to appeal to the High Court against Mr. Hewett's acquittal by the Magistrate. The case was most ably argued before Mr. Acting Chief Justice Bayley and Mr. Justice Pinhey. Strange to say, the extraordinary decision of the Magistrate of Rutnagherry was upheld by the highest court of appeal in the Bombay Presidency. From the report of the proceedings in the High Court we learn that no sooner had the Government Advocate suggested that the graver charge should have been framed against Mr. Hewett, than both Judges interrupted him with shrieks of incredulity. "Mr. Justice Pinhey—impossible; impossible. Mr. Justice Bayley—oh! impossible. How can you call that attempted murder when the man fired from a distance of twenty-five yards with small shot as has been already stated, "then the police patel to whom Mr. Sumners made over the gun was not put into the witness-box. On this point the Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer* makes the following observations :—"I can only say that Government were informed and that the High Court were informed on the part of Government, that the police did what Mr. Sumners would perhaps have done, if he could have foreseen such wholesale suppression of evidence as we have here. They examined the gun, and they found not shot, but a bullet in the barrel that missed fire. These are the circumstances in which Government applied to the High Court to interfere, and in which that application was rejected, I had almost said with contumely." Referring to the provocation Mr. Hewett had received, Mr. Justice Bayley is reported to have said that it was "very unusual conduct on the part of a servant to throw his master down and sit on the top of him." But there was no evidence on the record to corroborate this statement of the prisoner. How could the Judges found an opinion upon a statement which appears nowhere but in the prisoner's examination before the Magistrate? To show that Mr. Hewett had not even a momentary wish to kill his peon, Mr. Justice Bailey laid much stress on the fact, that the accused did not take his sword, "a more deadly weapon." The provocation Mr. Hewett had received was the last thing the Court had to inquire into; but Mr. Justice Bayley and Mr. Justice Pinhey thought differently. They seem to have shut their eyes obstinately to every thing in the case but the provocation. They not only held that the conduct of the Magistrate was not irregular, but that on the contrary the Magistrate would have done extremely wrong had he not allowed the case to be compounded. Mr. Justice Pinhey observed :—"Some people would no doubt take a particular interest in seeing Mr. Hewett brought before jury; but in such a case the peon would not be in such a good position as he now was." Thus was the appeal of the Bombay Government against Mr. Hewett's acquittal dismissed by the High Court.

The Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer* remarks with perfect justice that the decision of the High Court in this case is "a wretched travesty of justice;" and that it is scandalous that Mr. Hewett should not have had to stand his trial for an act which might have ended fatally. The correspondent pertinently asks, "Does any one believe that if the case had been reversed, if it had been the sepoy who had gone into his hut, procured his gun, followed the *sahib* for half a mile, and shot at him twenty-five yards distance, that he would have been allowed to compound?" No one will hesitate to answer this question in an emphatic negative. The correspondent observes :—"There will be no lack of critics to contend that we have here another proof of the fact that in India there is one law for the rich and another for the poor—one for the *sahib* and another for the native. We, who know that English Justice may trip, but is true to a nobler ideal, and to poorer methods, should be quick to say that the Bombay case is one for which there were no good precedents, and which must not be allowed to find imitation." All honour to the Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer*, who must be a European, for these noble words! Our Anglo-Indian contemporaries, one and all, should have raised their voice against the gross and scandalous failure of justice in this case, but with one or two noble exceptions they are studiously silent on the subject. The *Bombay Gazette* has earned the gratitude of all fair-minded persons by strongly condemning the action of both the District Magistrate and the High Court. Our contemporary writes :—"Even if we were prepared to accept the dictum of Mr. Justice Pinhey that no jury in the world would have found the defendant guilty on a charge of attempted murder, the circumstances were obviously of a character which demanded a full and impartial hearing of the facts, so that not only might strict justice be done, but that the public might feel entire confidence that there had been no miscarriage. It is impossible that such a case can be accepted either by Government or by public opinion, as a safe or satisfactory precedent." We have over and over again remarked in these columns that in India it is not only necessary that justice should be done, but that the people should be made to feel that it has been done. One such travesty of justice as this does an amount of mischief of which it is impossible to form an adequate conception.

We are glad to learn that the Bombay Government has since dismissed Mr. Hewett from the service.

MR. SASHIA SHASTRI ON THE JURISDICTION BILL.

MR. SASHIA SHASTRI has recorded another brilliant minute on another burning question of the day—to wit, the Jurisdiction Bill. We give below the greater portion of it:

In less than two centuries and three quarters, which is but a short space in the history of Empires,—Commercial factories became Presidency-Towns, Presidency-Towns grew into Presidency-kingdoms and Presidency-kingdoms became in their turn component parts of a vast united Empire under one Empress. The Judical machinery for the trial of European British subjects underwent corresponding changes. By the Charters of 1661 and 1669, the Governors with their Councils of Madras, Bengal and Bombay were constituted Courts of 'Oyer and Terminer' and their jurisdictions were fixed by the Charters of 1726 & 1753. These Governors Courts give way to the Supreme Court at Fort William in 1773 &c., to Recorders' Courts in Madras and Bombay in 1797 extending the jurisdiction over all British subjects in all the Provinces. These two last gave place to the Supreme Court in 1801 at Madras and 1823 in Bombay. As new territories were acquired by the Company, the jurisdiction of these Courts was enlarged. To provide for offences committed by British subjects at a distance, Justices of Peace were appointed at first by the Governor-General and afterwards by the several Governors and Lieutenant Governors from among the covenanted servants of the East India Company or other British inhabitants. The Jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts passed to the present High Courts in 1862, 65 and 66 under statutes of Parliament and natives were declared eligible to the Benches of those Courts. Under these statutory changes, Procedure also has changed from time to time. Thus in 1812, Zillah magistrates were empowered to fine up to Rs. 500 and imprison up to 2 months, In 1857, four bills were brought into the Legislative Council with a sweeping clause rendering European British subjects liable to be tried by any magisterial tribunal of the country without distinction. This clause, however, was rejected by a majority in the Council. The mutiny came in 1857 and the subject was dropped. Act XXV of 1861 left the jurisdiction untouched. Mr. Stephens' Bill of 1870-71, which passed as Act X of 1872, extended the jurisdiction of British Magistrates and British Sessions Judges while leaving the disqualification of Natives to try European British subjects untouched. This was followed by an amending Act in 1874. The question again, came under discussion once more and the law of Criminal Procedure was finally remodelled as Act X of 1882, still leaving Native disqualification to try European British subjects untouched.

During all these momentous changes, it cannot be denied that some privileges were lost at each step. But the most substantial privileges of the European British subject have remained and still remain unchanged and, constitute a most invidious distinction between the European British and Native subjects. (a) A right of appeal from the lightest possible sentence of a magistrate to the Sessions Judge or to the High Court and from the latter to the High Court is still reserved. (b) Right of being tried by the High Court for all offences for which 1 year's imprisonment is not considered adequate is still reserved. (c) Right to be tried by a Jury composed of his own countrymen to the extent of one-half is still reserved. (d) That palladium of the

Englishman's liberty—to wit, the Habeas Corpus Act—is still reserved to him.

All the change that is contemplated by the Bill of February 1883 now under consideration is that, where the posts of District Magistrate or of Sessions Judge are held by covenanted Natives, such natives shall not by the mere reason of their race be debarred from exercising the jurisdiction over European British subjects, which their European brethren of the covenated service exercise over them by virtue of their office.

It has been argued with some speciousness that throughout all the changes in the matter of jurisdiction, the right of being tried by their own countrymen was left untouched and so long as that was so, they did not care to complain. But is it altogether so? Was not the appointment of Natives as Justices of the Peace in the Presidency Towns so long ago as 40 years and then again that of Natives to the Bench of the High Courts constituted under Royal Charter, direct invasions of this right? If they were, have they been attended with any disastrous consequences such as are foreboded on the present occasion? What disasters have befallen in the adjoining Colony of Ceylon, where the natives of the island are not debarred from exercising Criminal Jurisdiction over European British subjects?

Special privileges originating under special circumstances and calculated to meet a given state of things must give way to the ordinary privileges of a citizen when the special circumstances which justified them have passed away. Common Laws, common Courts, common jurisdiction, common procedure, common Liberties, and common Rights are but the legitimate outcome of common allegiance to one sovereign. The proposal involved in the present Bill is but one more step towards the consolidation of the Empire, and that consolidation will not be complete, till the perfect equality of all in the eye of the law is asserted and enforced or in other words, till article 8 chapter I of the proposed Bill of 1857 finds its appropriate place in the Procedure of the law of the land. That article was "no person whatever shall, by reason of place of birth descent, &c., in "or by of reason any criminal proceeding whatever, "excepted from the jurisdiction of any of the criminal Courts." And Mr. Peacock (afterwards Sir Barnes Peacock) thus spoke on the subject. "This article would invest the Courts of the country with jurisdiction over European British subjects. To him it appeared to be correct in principle, for he could not understand upon what ground it could be contended that any one class of persons should be exempt from the jurisdiction of those courts. No Frenchman or German or Armenian or East Indian was exempt from their jurisdiction. European British subjects alone enjoyed that privilege, and the Council was aware that there were many cases in which, on account of the extreme inconvenience expense and delay which must necessarily be caused by committing defendants for trial to the Supreme Courts for offences committed in distant parts of the country, offenders were frequently allowed to go unpunished. The inconvenience was not confined to prosecutors. It extended also to the witnesses who were frequently interested in the proceedings. The article to which he referred would bring an offender, [illegible] place of birth or whatever his descent, under the jurisdiction of the court within the local limits of which his offence might be committed." This *summum bonum* of impartial legislation may not be attainable quite yet; but it must be attained one day and that cannot be very far; and when that time arrives, I would not deprive the European British subject of his special privileges, but would legislate that the privileges in the matter of appeals and in the matter of the Habeas Corpus Act be extended to all Her Majesty's subjects; for liberty of person as dear to the Native as it is to the Englishman and there is no reason whatever why it should be held more sacred or be more jealously guarded in the one case than in the other.

The knell of all exclusive class-privileges has been unmistakably sounded from time to time. It was sounded in 1833 when the British Nation, in Parliament assembled, most solemnly declared that every subject of Her Majesty may rise to the highest offices in the State without distinction of color, caste or creed. It was told again (about 1853) when all European British subjects were declared liable to the ordinary *Civil* Jurisdiction of the Company's Courts of every grade. It was again sounded when natives were appointed Justices of the Peace in all the Presidency Towns, and later on when the Benches of the highest Courts in the land were thrown open to Natives and again unmistakably when the Civil Service was practically thrown open, both by competition and by nomination, to the natives of the country. The people of the British Parliament has ever been onward founded and it has ever been on that keen sense of equal laws, equal justice and equal rights which is the real corner-stone of the British Constitution—a constitution which stand so pre-eminently high in the estimation of the world. The voice of that august body never faltered when questions of such momentous interest came before it. Nor all the *fulmen brutum* has made that body swerve to the right or the left and the whole of the civilized world has got [illegible] to read written over the portals of that assembly, *justitiæ ruat cœlum*.

In matters criminal, the present position of the European is the most odious, if truth must be told, in almost every one of immunity from prosecution, for, the prosecution of a European British subject is at present very heavily handicapped by the immense sacrifice of time and convenience to the prseculing natives as well as to the witnesses. It is a notorious fact that in the remote and unpeopled parts of the country whither British enterprise and capital take them, they, not unoften, take the law into their own hands and frustrate all attempts to bring them to punishment. While the Englishman has no objection to take the law of a native in criminal matters at the hands of a native magistrate, he should he shrink from the manly test of submitting to it himself when it comes to the native's turn to take the law of him? In *Civil* matters, the law makes no distinction between the European British subject and the native and both have been freely taking the law of each other before the lowest as well as the highest Courts without any disaster befalling either. Why then should there be in criminal matters any distinction? The substantive criminal law being the same for both, why should there be any distinction of race in the dispensers of justice to one of them.

I have carefully studied the petition of protest and have searched in vain for a solid argument against the proposed alteration of jurisdiction. In place of argument, I find the worst of prejudice viz—race prejudice—is substituted, the

logic of prejudice will listen to no reason and it was most painful to me to observe that the civilizing influences of a century have done so little to bring nearer together in sympathy the two races, (originally of the same stock) whom Providence has placed side by side on the same soil as common subjects of one and the same [illegible]. Is not even this feeble ground of race-feeling cut away from under their feet when it is remembered that the definition of a British subject is a very comprehensive one and which virtually excludes none born in Her Majesty's Colonies, a Hottentot,—a Negro,—a Singalese,—a Mayori,—a Canadian; anybody in Her Majesty's Colonies might attain the status of a British subject and be legally qualified to try a European British subject in India. Is a Hindu gentleman—nay, an Aryan brother—less worthy than any of the above?

The above minute was recorded in response to a requisition from the Government of Madras.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE NEWS from Madagascar has distanced all other topics of the day. The insult offered to the British flag by the French was of the grossest kind; as the story is given by Reuter, which is very meagre, it was quite unprovoked and a direct breach of the international law. To be true to herself England must retaliate this insult, but a war between England and France will be a calamity to the civilized world. We do hope that France will bethink herself and render due reparation to England. Earl Granville's statement in the House of Lords holds out some hope in this direction.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor will proceed on tour in the beginning of August. He will visit some of the river-side stations, such as Utarpara, (he will honor Babu Joykissen Mookerjea with a visit) Serampore, Hooghly, Santipore, &c., and then go to Bhaugulpore, Monghyr and Maldah. His Honor will next proceed to Naraingunge to settle some points connected with the Dacca-Mymensing Railway. From Naraingunge he will go to Commilla for a conference with the local officers about the Chittagong Railway. After this brief tour His Honor will go back to Darjeeling, and will not return to the capital till November next.

THE Local Boards Bill of Bengal hangs fire. We have already stated that the Secretary of State has disallowed Mr. Thompson's scheme of the Central Board of Control, but strange to say that no despatch has yet come from the India Office on the subject. Both the Government of India and the Government of Bengal are tied hand and foot. They do not know which way to move. If the Secretary of State should order that the Central Board must be replaced by the District Board, and that the District Magistrate must be the Chairman of that Board, then the whole scheme must be recast. Need we say that it will not be the same progressive measure that had been promised to us. So much for local self-government!

WE WERE misinformed as to the successor of Mr. Dampier at the Board during his leave. It was believed that Mr. Reynolds would have to go up to Simla in connection with the Rent Bill, and Mr. Monro was consequently mentioned as the most likely man to go to the Board. But we now learn that as there is at present no work in connection with the Rent Bill, no opinions having yet been received from the local Government or the public, Mr. Reynold, whose business on the Opium Commission is over, will remain in Calcutta, and will therefore revert to the Board. Possibly Mr. Reynolds may leave for Simla by the middle of September next, but then his work at the Board will be carried on by Mr. Cockerell in addition to his own duties.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA has issued a notification inviting tenders for the usual Public Works Loan of two and a half crores of rupees. Tenders will be received up to noon of Tuesday, the 14th August next. The usual conditions will apply to the tenders. We are sorry to observe that the loan has been floated at an inopportune time. With the disaster at Madagascar the public credit is sure to go down, and the rates of tenders we fear will not be favourable. The loss will of course be to the tax-payers of India.

THE DISASTROUS floods at Surat which we noticed last week, we are glad to observe, have moved the charitably-disposed public of Bombay to come forward liberally to the relief of the sufferers. A public meeting was held at Bombay, and the sum of Rs. 38,000 was subscribed on the spot. We are glad to learn that Mr. N. M. Wadia has kindly offered to advance a loan of money without interest in order to afford immediate relief.

WE ARE GLAD to learn that the Secretary of State has at last sanctioned the establishment of appellate benches in the districts. At present four courts will be established experimentally in four principal districts. As the scheme was sent up by the Government of Bengal about four or five years ago the Lieutenant-Governor has invited the High Court to consider whether in its judgment any modifications as to detail are necessary for carrying out the plan into operation.

ONE of the typical cases of Indian violence upon English women or ladies as a direct fruit of the Ilbert Bill, which impelled the *Englishman* the other day to propose a Committee of Safety, has completely broken down. The case is thus reported by the *Indian Daily News*:

In this case, Mrs. Mary Watkins, the wife of a guard, employed in the East Indian Railway, charged a sweeper lately in her employ, named Chandoo, with assault. The case was heard by Mr. E. V. Westmacott, Magistrate of Howrah. Mrs. Watkin's case was, that on the evening of Saturday, the 30th of June last, she sent her khitmutgar to the baker's for some bread for her husband. Shortly after, her servant-boy returned with the tale that the defendant had caught hold of the khitmutgar on the public road, and would not let him go. She immediately went out, and, on asking the defendant what he wanted, he demanded his wages. She said he had forfeited it by leaving her service without notice, and after he had been accused of the theft of a ring, but the court was open to him. On her insisting on his letting the khitmutgar go, he hit her a blow on her right breast. Turning round, and seeing her servant-boy with the dog-whip in his hand, she took it from him and threw it over the defendant; thus preventing him from running away till assistance arrived. Mr. Blazey, a perfect stranger to her, then came up, and seized defendant, who was struggling hard to get away. Mrs. Watkins also said that defendant made use of bad language towards her. In cross-examination, Mrs. Watkins admitted that the defendant had brought a suit against her husband in the Small Cause Court for wages due, and that the present complaint had been brought after that suit had been filed. She explained, however, that she would have prepared her complaint earlier, but that she had been ill. She laid the complaint four days after the assault.

Mr. Blazey, the next witness, said he was seated at a friend's house when, on hearing a "row," he rushed out, and seeing Mrs. Watkins pass by with a whip in her hand he followed. He then saw Mrs. Watkins and the defendant in altercation, and saw the defendant level a blow at her, but he did not actually see her struck. Mrs. Watkins then put the whip round the man, and held him till witness came up and seized him. The defendant was struggling and making use of filthy and abusive language. Though pressed by the Magistrate, witness said he could not remember the abuse made use of. Shaik Ameer, the khitmutgar, was then called. He said he was going for bread for his master, when the defendant way laid him. He then sent the boy for his master; but as Mr. Watkins was asleep at the time (between 7-30 and 8 P.M.) Mrs. Watkins came up. Seeing how he (witness) was placed, she told him to call for a chowkeedar when defendant struck her a blow on her left breast. Subsequently, witness said he did not know on which breast his mistress was struck. Mrs. Watkins said "oh Lord," and sat down, and as the defendant was attempting to run away, she took the whip from the boy and threw it round the defendant, and held on to him till Mr. Blazey came up and seized him. Kussia, the servant-boy, also spoke to the same facts, but stated, in cross-examination, that Mrs. Watkins had put the whip round the defendant before he struck her. All the witnesses stated that there was a crowd, that only one blow was struck, and that it was dusk when the assault was committed. His Worship on the above facts discharged the defendant without calling upon him to enter into any defence.

Comments on the above are superfluous. Need we add that the Magistrate, who tried the case, was Mr. Westmacott, one of the most strong-minded men in the service.

WE REGRET we cannot accept the decision of the Lieutenant-Governor refusing assistance to the Krishnaghur Municipality for drainage on the ground that the local subscriptions did not amount to more than Rs. 15,000. His Honor remarks:

The contribution which they propose to make towards the cost of the project is altogether insufficient, and is incommensurate with the urgency with which the prosecution of this work was pressed upon the Government by the residents of the town and of the district on the occasion of the Lieutenant Governor's last visit to the station. Out of the estimated cost of the work, which appears to be very necessary for the sanitary improvement of the town and its neighbourhood, the Lieutenant Governor promised to give, as a Government subsidy, half a lakh of rupees if the people were prepared to raise by subscriptions an equal amount, and to contribute the balance of Rs. 15,000 from the municipal resources. Mr. Rivers Thompson is prepared to abide by this promise, but he cannot go beyond it in view of the claims of other places upon Government, and the impossibility of burdening the public resources with any larger charge on behalf of the residents of Nuddea. If they cannot raise the required half lakh of rupees by subscription amongst themselves, the Municipal Commissioners should go into the open market for a loan. This is the course which has been adopted by the Municipalities of Burdwan, Bhagulpore, and other places for the introduction of important municipal improvements, and there are no grounds for treating Krishnaghur exceptionally.

We submit that it is wrong in principle that the residents of a municipality should be called upon to subscribe in addition to the taxes they pay for the supply of their legitimate muncipal wants and requirements. It is certainly reasonble that the Krishnaghur Municipality should be asked to raise money by loan, but to withhold the Government subsidy on the ground that the private subscriptions are not adequate is hardly fair. In the very next case, that of the Subarban Municipality, the Government has promised a very liberal subsidy, but it has not made large private subscriptions as a condition precedent.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL has made a very handsome offer to the Suburban Municipality for the promotion of Water Supply. The Lieutenant-Governor says that "the form which the aid to be given by Government can best take is a transfer to itself of a portion of the Police charges now borne by the Municipality. At present those charges are shared equally by Government and the Municipality, and the cost to each is about Rs. 76,000 a year." Half this amount is to be given to the Suburban Municipality for this purpose. For this liberal arrangement suburbun Municipality ought to feel deeply thankful to the Lieutenant-Governor. We hear that half the Police charges of Howrah will be similarly made over to the Howrah Municipality for water supply. Why should Calcutta alone be denied the benefit of the present policy of the remission of the Police charges to Municipalities?

WE ARE exceedingly sorry that in consequence of a sad typographical blunder in our article entitled "Municipal Government for Simla" in our last issue, two extracts which we gave, the one from Dr. Hunter's letter, and the other from the *Englishman*, were misplaced and the remarks which followed them were consequently misleading. The first extract was intended to be from Dr. Hunter's letter, but here that from the *Englishman* was put in, whereas the second was from the latter, but here Dr. Hunter's words were inserted. We regret much this unfortunate transposition of the passages. We regret much that such a good friend of the people of India as Dr. Hunter was by a printer's mistake fathered with the *Englishman's* words.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that the High Court has lately ruled that Act X of 1859, the well-known Rent Act, is not in force in the non-regulation districts of Assam. This ruling is opposed to the previous decisions of the High Court and the notifications of Government on the subject. Act X of 1859 was in force in the non-regulation districts of the Central Provinces, which has been lately replaced by Act IX of 1883, and if it could be in force in the Central Provinces, why should it not be in Assam? Both are non-regulation provinces. *Apropos* of this question our correspondent expresses a hope that the new Land Regulation for Assam will be passed by the Legislative Council and not by the Executive Council. We hope so too. A measure of such vital importance to the landed interest of Assam ought not to be passed in a hole and corner way.

SOME of our contemporaries, we observe with regret, attribute personal motives to Mr. Roper Lethbridge for taking steps to establish a Society for the promotion of High Education in India, and for opposing the Jurisdiction Bill. They say that because Lord Ripon "abolished" Mr. Lethbridge as Press Commissioner, the latter finds nothing good in his Lordship's administration. This sort of criticism is neither fair nor just. We who know Mr. Lethbridge well do not hesitate to say that he is too high-mind-

ed to harbour any personal feeling against Lord Ripon. By way of example we may point to what he said the other day about the bold and manly stand made by Lord Ripon regarding the cost of the Indian expedition to Egypt. Mr. Lethbridge apprehends injury to the cause of High Education from the educational policy of Lord Ripon, and so he has sounded the tocsin of alarm. As for his attitude in respect of the Jurisdiction Bill, he has unfortunately gone with the tide, and none can regret this more than we do. But surely we see no trace of personal feeling in him in this matter. The whole Anglo-Indian community, with a few exceptions here and there, are opposed to the Jurisdiction Bill, and are we to suppose that all of them are actuated by a personal feeling against Lord Ripon? When we differ in opinion, we should certainly state our difference distinctly and firmly, but we should try to avoid as much as possible the personal element in public controversies.

OUR CONTEMPORARY of the *Indian Mirror* is unnecessarily wroth at us for stating in our last issue that we were "authorized to state that the Editor of the *Englishman* did not address the Head of the Calcutta Police, urging the prosecution of any native paper or the distribution of arms and ammunition to the Volunteers." Our contemporary says:

> We are at a loss to understand why the *Patriot* should have intervened, in such an unusual way, in a controversy between ourselves and the *Englishman*, when the latter was quite capable of defending himself, and had had the amplest opportunity of doing so. Who our contemporary's authority is and what his position we do not care to enquire. But when the Editor of the *Englishman* has been, and is unable to give a distinct denial to our allegation, we must positively decline to accept a denial at second-hand, even from the *Patriot*. Such as resort to such intermediation, and such as weekly lend themselves to mediate in such a questionable manner, lay themselves open to grave public criticism.

We had not and have not the least desire to "intervene" in this quarrel. It was with reference to our original remarks on the case that the Editor of the *Englishman* volunteered an explanation to us, and authorized us to make the statement which we did. We considered it a bare act of courtesy to put in the statement. It is not for us to say why the Editor of the *Englishman* preferred to address us and not our contemporary on the subject.

WE ARE requested to invite attention to an advertizement of the Meteorological Department in another column offering for sale certain reports of the Department. The Government distributes the reports to the district officers and public works officers, and is desirous that the information should also be placed at the service of the public at a moderate charge.

WE HEAR that Mr. Griffiths, the Principal of the Hooghly College, is about to take leave; and as the Rev. Lalbehary Day is the Senior Professor of that College it is but natural to expect that he would be appointed to act for Mr. Griffiths. The rumours which have reached us, however, point the other way. It is said that choice lies between Mr. Mortin and Mr. Robson, both officers of not more than four or five years' standing. The Rev. Lal Behari Dey, as the reader is aware, is a veteran educationist; he was connected with missionary education for about twenty years, and has been in the Government education department for about seventeen years. He has been in the graded service for about seven years. His reputation as an English writer has travelled to the far West. Why the claims of such an experienced and superior officer should be passed over we cannot understand, unless it be that crushing reason, the crime of color. If it be intended to send a senior officer, be he European or Native, to the Hooghly College, we have nothing to say, but if a Junior Officer be preferred to the supercession of this experienced and meritorious Native officer, simply because he is a European, it would be a gross scandal. We cannot believe that Mr. Rivers Thompson will allow such gross injustice to be perpetrated.

THE FOLLOWING conversations regarding Indian matters took place in the House of Commons:

MR. BANNERJI.

Mr. O'Kelly asked the Under-Secretary of State for India how many Natives of India were on the Commission which found Mr. Bannerji guilty of abuse of his judicial functions; and whether the people of India had not since his dismissal from the public service, conferred on Mr. Bannerji important proofs of confidence and respect.

Mr. Cross: There were no Natives of India on the Commission which inquired into the charges against Mr. Bannerji. In 1876, he was elected a Municipal Commissioner for the town of Calcutta, he has been a Commissioner ever since.

Mr. O'Donnell asked who were the members of the Commission.

Mr. Cross: The members were Mr. H. T. Prinsep, Bengal Civil Service; Mr. H. J. Reynolds, Bengal Civil Service; and Colonel Holroyd, Bengal Staff Corps.

Mr. O'Donnell asked the precise charge against Mr. Bannerji.

Mr. Cross said that the precise charge was long and complicated, and was difficult to state.

Mr. O'Donnell asked whether a portion of the charge was not that a Native who was concerned in a case was represented as having absconded, and whether it was not usual in India, as in this country, in such a case to pass it over, and let the consequences fall on the defaulting party, and whether that was the only charge against Mr. Bannerji.

Mr. Cross said he had already told the honorable gentleman that the documents showed the charges in full. If the Honorable Member wanted to know any more, perhaps he would give further notice.

Mr. O'Donnel gave notice he should ask further explicit questions on this point, and that he should not be satisfied with general replies.

INDIAN COOLIES.

Mr. O'Donnell asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Home Government had approved the imposition of a license upon Indian workers for hire, and laborers by the job, such as porters, charwomen, &c., as a condition of their being allowed to earn their living.

Mr. Cross: The question of the Hon. Member may perhaps refer to an Act recently passed by the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the registration and control of porters and "Dandywallahs" in the Darjiling and Kurseong Municipalities. The object of the Bill is to regulate the conditions under which porters and carriers may work for hire in these towns, in which ordinary carts and carriages are not available. The Governor-General has given his assent to the Act which has just reached the India Office.

Mr. O'Donnell gave notice that he would ask whether the attention of the Government had been called to the provisions of this Bill which permitted the Indian Government to decline to allow coolies to earn their own livelihood by their own labor.

CEYLON NATIVE MAGISTRATES.

Mr. O'Donnell asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether Native Magistrates in Ceylon were subject to any disqualification in the case of the trial of European offenders; and whether any complaints had been made against the exercise of full Magisterial powers by Natives in Ceylon.

Mr. Ashley asked to be allowed to answer this question, as it concerned the Colonial Office. He said:—The answer to both the questions is in the negative. I may add that in Ceylon there is a Native Judge of the Supreme Court, and Native Magistrates who judge all cases of Europeans as well as Natives—the criminal law recognizing no distinction in race.

RENT-BILL MEETINGS.

MANICKGUNG—DACCA.

A meeting of the Zemindars, Talukdars, Patnidars, and other proprietors of land took place at Manickgunge on the 1st instant. More than two hundred gentlemen belonging to the landed interest were present. Among these may be mentioned Babus Parvatisunker Roy of Teota, Girizaprosad Roy and Dharaninath Roy of Mohadebpore, Janokynath Roy of Sahili, Kashichunder Roy, Grishchunder Roy, Anund Chunder Roy, Govindochunder Roy, Bhagobanchunder Roy of Navagram, Rhaghobanchunder Roy, Bhoyrubchunder Roy Grishchunder Roy, Jagutchunder Roy of Baliati; by their proxies, Rajendracoomar Chuckerbutty and Gaganchunder Chuckerbutty; Prosannakumar Sen, Bamon Das Sen, Jadubanund Gupta, Ishanchunder Sen of Matta; Chunderkant Roy and Ramanikant Roy of Dessarah; Dwarkanath Mozumdar of Tara; Dwarkanath Banerjee and Doorganath Chuckerbutty of Saharail; Purnachunder Bagchi and Taraknath Bagchi of Araibary; by their proxy, Harikant Datta, Kali Kishore Roy of Shemulia; Makundalall Roy, Durganath Roy Rukinikant Roy and Akhoykumar Roy of Sribati; Kristoprosad Bosu and Radhanath Bosu of Khalshi; Govindachunder Chowdhry and Bhuban Mohun Chowdry of Chairpara; Chunder Mohun Roy of Bagjuri; Issurchunder Bhuttacharjee of Khali; Raghaban Chunder Dass and Moheshchunder Dass of Mahali; Jagadishchunder Dass of Joy Mandub; by proxy, Hurimohun Roy of Bariah; Parvatinath Roy of Tilli; Govindabehari Bosu of Nowkhanda; and several others.

Such was the interest taken in the meeting that almost all the Zamindars and Patnidars of the Sub-Division of Manickgunge and its neighbourhood were present. The meeting commenced at 3 P.M., and Babu Parvati Sunker Roy of Teota was unanimously voted to the chair.

The following resolutions were then adopted.

Moved by Babu Prosunno Kumar Sen of Matta, and seconded by Babu Bamandass Sen—

I. That the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Bill of 1883 are subversive of the vested and customary rights of the Zemindars of Bengal.

Moved by Babu Chundermohun Sen, and seconded by Babu Kally Kissore Roy—

II. That the Zemindars requested the Government of Bengal to enact a simple procedure for the recovery and settlement of rent, but the present Bill, without affording any facility to that effect, aims at a complete redistribution of the property in land depriving the Zemindars of several valuable rights and conferring them on the raiyats.

Moved by Babu Grijuprosad Roy of Mohadebpore, and seconded by Babu Kashichunder Roy of Navagram.

III. That in consequence of the high assessment of revenues under the Permanent Settlement of Bengal very few of the old Zemindars now exist. The present Zemindars of Bengal have investd their capital in the purchase of the Zemindaris by paying the full market value of the same in perfect good faith and thorough reliance on the guarantees given by the Permanent Settlement Regulations; to take away any of their rights without paying adequate compensation for the same is unjust.

Moved by Babu Bhabgabunchunder Dass of Mahali, and seconded by Babu Akhoynath Roy of Sribati—

IV. That the provisions of the Bill with regard to the Khamar lands of the Zemindars, the specification of all other lands as ryoti with its incidental rights and privileges, the new right of transferability and occupancy holdings at the will of the ryot, the mode of acquiring the status of a settled ryot in the village, the fixing of the landlord's maximum demand for rent to one-fifth of the gross produce of the land, the cancellation of the previous contracts, the restrictions on the voluntary contracts between the landlord and tenants, the compensation for disturbance to the ordinary ryots, and similar other provisions are all in favor of the ryots, and offer no advantage to the Zemindars.

Moved by Babu Mukanda Lall Roy of Sribati, and seconded by Babu Mathur Nath Ghose of Chandair—

V. That no case has been shown for such legislation, nor any grave reasons of State policy have been put forward to justify a Bill which unjustly takes away the vested rights of one class of Her Majesty's subjects and confers them on another class.

Moved by Babu Hori Mohun Roy of Sirpur, and seconded by Babu Birishwar Roy—

VI. That the Bill will foster litigation between the landlords and tenants, and will unsettle the customary relations between the landlords and tenants, and revolutionise the existing social economy of the country by raising up a noxious class of middlemen between the landlord and the actual cultivators of the soil.

Moved by Babu Amar Chunder Dass and seconded by Babu Kasinath Gupta—

VII. That the relations between the Zamindar and tenant are governed by different customs in the different districts of Bengal. The plea that the ryot has obtained a privilege by a certain custom in a particular district cannot hold good in any other district, where a similar custom does not prevail. But the Bill does nor provide for such eventualities in the substantive law. The state of Estern Bengal being in many important respects different from that of Northern and Western Bengal, the Zemindars of Eastern Bengal will be the greatest sufferers if the Bill be passed into law in its present form.

Moved by Babu Chunder Kant Roy, and seconded by Babu Harendra Kumar Sircar—

VIII. That a Provisional Committee, composed of the following gentlemen, with power to add to their number be formed, to co-operate with the Central Committee of landholders of Bengal and Behar. The names of members—Rajah Syama Sunkur Rai Bahadur, Babu Pran Sunkur Roy, Parbutty Sunker Roy, Prosunno Kumar Sen, Girish Chunder Roy, Chunder Mohun Roy, Dwarka Nath Mozumdar, Taraprosunno Roy, Hara Mohun Roy, Kally Kumar Roy, Ishan Chunder Roy, Hara Kishore Chowdhry, Govindo Behary Bose, Chunder Kant Roy, Harendra Kumar Sircar, Baman Dass Sen, Kashi Nath Roy, Dwarkanath Basu, Amar Chunder Roy, Jadobanand Gupta, Girish Chunder Roy, Kally Kumar Roy, Kedar Nath Ghose, Maulvi Abdhoolwar, and Moulvi Syedudin Ahamed, with power to the Committee be further empowered to take all necessary steps to memorialise the Government of India if they think such a measure necessary.

In the evening a meeting of the Provisional Committee was convened, in which Rajah Syama Sunkur Rai Bahadur was elected as President, Babu Parvati Sunker Roy as the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Babu Hara Mohun Dass Sen and Jadobanunda Gupta as Honorary Secretaries to the Provisional Committee.

Babu Parvati Sunker Roy then moved that a fund be raised by calling upon each of the Zemindars, Talukdars, and other proprietors of land to contribute a sum equal to the amount of Road Cess which he individually pays for one year for his property. This was seconded by Babu Prosunno Kumar Sen and carried. Agents in different places were appointed for the collection of subscription.

BHAUGULPORE.

Just as we were going to press we received a long telegram from Bhaugulpore giving an account of an influential and enthusiastic meeting of Native and European landholders of the Bhaugulpore Division, held on Saturday last, regarding the Bengal Tenancy Bill. We will give details in our next.

REVIEW.

The Yoga Aphorisms of Patanjali with the commentary of Bhoja Raja and an English translation. By Rajendralala Mitra, LL.D., C.I.E. Published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Dr. Rajendralala Mitra has turned his attention to a new field of oriental research. Yoga Philosophy, and the treasures he has discovered are beyond compare. The Yoga doctrine is said to be as old as Brahma, and the text-book to be the work of Patanjali, who, says the commentator, "compiled the rules in the form of an institute for the use of intelligent people anxious to study them." Dr. Mitra says, "that such is really the case, is obvious from the fact of the Yoga which Patanjali inculcates being identically the same which the Sankhya accepts as the only means of salvation." The cardinal difference between Sankhya and Patanjali rests on the atheistic and theistic belief inculcated by the two, but as Dr. Mitra points out it makes no difference in their system. Isolation of soul from the thinking principle is the end sought in either case, and meditation in Samadhi is the only means available. The believer in the existence of the Godhead assumes that divine grace facilitates the end sought, but he does not dispense with Samadhi, and his belief, therefore, is of no material importance.

"In less momentous matters," as noticed by Colebrooke, "they differ, not upon points of doctrine, but in the degree in which the exterior exercises, or abstruse reasoning and study, are weighed upon, as requisite preparations of absorbed contemplation. Patanjali's *Yoga-sastra* is occupied with devotional exercise and mental abstraction, subduing body and mind: Kapila is more engaged with investigation of principles and reasoning upon them. One is more mystic and fanatical. The other makes a nearer approach to philosophical disquisition, however mistaken in its conclusions." The Yoga doctrine as allied to spiritualism with its occult appendage is thus described by Dr. Mitra: "In this case the relation is direct and more intimate. The eternity of soul is recognised by both; both look to a course of gradual progress which has perfection for its goal; both admit the existence of soul in higher and higher stages; both recognise the possibility of man's commanding departed souls to come down, to become visible, and to hold converse with him; both pretend by regulation of breath and other exercises to attain occult powers of the most transcendental kind. The details and the rationale of exercise may be different in minor points, and a few of the dogmas such as the "material reality" of soul according to the spiritualists, and its pure spirituality according to the Yogis, may be apparently contradictory; but substantially the two are as closely related as two systems separated by a gap of five and twenty centuries can well be." The leading tenets of the Yoga Philosophy are thus summarized by Dr. Mitra:

1st. That there is a Supreme Godhead who is purely spiritual, or all soul, perfectly free from afflictions, works, deserts, and desires. His symbol is Om, and He rewards those who are ardently devoted to Him by facilitating their attainment of liberation; but He does not directly grant it. Nor is He the father, creator, or protector of the universe, with which He is absolutely unconnected.

2nd. That there are countless individual souls which animate living beings, and are eternal. They are pure and immutable; but by their association with the universe they become indirectly the experiencers of joys and sorrows, and assume innumerable embodied forms in course of ever recurring metempsychoses.

3rd. That the universe is uncreate and eternal. It undergoes phenomenal changes, but, as a noumenon, it is always the same. In its noumenal state it is called *Prakriti* or nature; it is always associated with the three qualities or active forces called goodness, foulness, and darkness. Matter as an integral part of the universe is, likewise, eternal, though subject to modifications like the world. Strictly speaking the modifications of matter produce the phenomenal world which is composed of it.

4th. That next to soul there is a noumenon called *Chitta*, or the thinking principle, or mind in its most comprehensive sense. It is subject to the three qualities aforesaid, and undergoes various modifications according to the prevalence of one or other of those qualities. It is essentially unconscious or unintelligent, but it becomes conscious or intelligent by the reflection of, or association with, soul which abides close by it. It also receives through the organs of sense shadows of external objects and thereupon modifies itself into the shapes of those objects. The consciousness reflected on it makes it think that it is the experiencer of all worldly joys and sorrows. In reality, however, it is merely the spectacle of which soul is by proxy (its shadow) the spectator. It is closely allied to Buddhi or intellect of the Sankhya system, but it plays a much more important part in the system, than what Buddhi does, partaking as it does the parts of both Prakriti and Buddhi in a prominent degree, and also of self-consciousness. It occupies the position of Will of the modern Pessimist system.

5th. That the functions of the thinking principle are five-fold, including right notion, misconception, fancy, sleep, and memory, and that these functions are produced by the prevalence of one or other of the three qualities.

6. That, like the universe, all sensible objects have their eternal archetypes or noumena, which undergo phenomenal changes, but are never absolutely destroyed. When one object changes into another, it is merely a modification of its form, and the form assumed, when destroyed, passes on to some other form but it ultimately reverts to its noumenal or primary state.

7th. That phenomena, as results of modifications of noumena, are real and not phantasmal.

8th. That sensibles are not the direct causes of sensations, nor sensations the causes of sensibles; but that the thinking principle receives impressions of sensibles under the influence of one or other of the three qualities, and the result is regulated by that influence. The influence extends both to sensations and to sensibles.

9th. That the thinking principle being changeable, constancy of knowledge is due to the immutability of the soul, and that no perception can take place until the thinking principle is made conscious by the soul.

10th. That impressions produced on the thinking principle leave on it certain residua (..... of Aristotle) which are causes of institutions, desires, new births, and further experiences.

11th. That desires are the origin of pain in this world.

12th. That the universe being eternal, desires are likewise eternal, and it is needless therefore to enquire when residua first arose to create desires.

13th. That mundane existence is thus associated with pain, and it is the duty of every one to rise above that pain.

14th. That the pain may be finally overcome or removed only by withdrawing the thinking principle from its natural functions.

15th. That the withdrawal in question can be effected by constant and sedulous observance of certain prescribed restraints, obligations and steadfast meditation.

16th. That in the course of the exercises above referred to, the adept attains extraordidary occult powers.

17th. That when that withdrawal is complete and absolute, the soul is completely isolated from the world, and that when that isolation is attained, it is liberated from all liability to future transmigration. And this is the isolation, liberation, emancipation, or final beatitude which should be the great object and aim of human existence.

There is not we believe in the English language a clearer synopsis of the leading principles of the Yoga philosophy than the above, and Dr. Mitra deserves great credit for putting it in such a lucid and popular form.

The two most repellent dogmas of the system, says Dr. Mitra, are its faith in metempsychosis and its theory about occult powers, and even these have found defenders in quarters where they were least expected; and carefully considered, they do not seem to be so absurd as one would at first glance suppose.

Dr. Mitra seems to be an apologist of both. He remarks:—"Extravagant as are the ideas regarding the occult powers, and purely imaginary as, at least, some of them doubtless are, it is worthy of note that belief in such powers was almost universal in the ancient world, and well-authenticated reports are not wanting to show that some of them were attainable. Mental prescience has manifested itself on many occasions Mesmeric and other electric conditions of the body are now objects of scientific research; and they are well-known to produce extraordinary phenomena. Many facts have been brought to light which show that physical causes may be particularly in unsophisticated states of society, easily mistaken for occult powers."

As regards metempsychosis, the learned doctor says: "It is a doctrine which even Plato thought fit to adopt, and much might be said in favour of it which cannot be readily disproved." He quotes the late Dr. Kaye of the Bishop's College on the subject, who says:—"The doctrine of the Metempsychosis is, in fact, the Hindu theory on the great question of "the origin of evil." The theory may be thus stated. Evil exists, and it is not to be supposed that evil befals any one undeservedly. When, therefore, for example, a new-born child, who has had no opportunity of acting either rightly or wrongly, is found suffering evil, it is inferred that the evil is the fruit of evil deeds done in a former state of existence. If you ask how the person became disposed to do evil in that former state of existence, the answer is ready—it was the consequence of evil deeds done in a state of existence still anterior, and so on. You have only now to apply the Newtonian principle—that what is true at every assignable point short of the limit, must be true at the limit—and then there is no assignable point in the existence of evil in past time at which point its existence cannot be accounted for by the hypothesis of antecedent evil-doing; it follows (argue the Hindus) that the existence of evil is accounted for on this hypothesis; and further, they contend, it is accountable on no other. If one will take the pains thoroughly to grasp the conception and to view the matter, as a German would say from the same *stand-punkt* as the Hindu, who holding the past eternity of soul, denies that the *regressus in infinitum* here involves any absurdity, he will probably acknowledge that the doctrine of the metempsychosis, however false, is not to be treated as a fiction of the poets, when we are arguing with a Hindu. We try to make the Hindu give up tenet—and we do well:—but we shall also do well to bear in mind that we are calling upon him to give up, without an equivalent, what he has been accustomed to regard as a complete solution of the greatest mystery in the universe—short of the primal mystery of "Being" itself. The Hindu's explanation we regard as a delusion, and we must tell him so—but we must beware how we allow it to appear as if we were provided with a substitute. The "origin of evil" has not been revealed. The requirement that we shall maintain our entire reliance on the goodness of God, in the absence of such revelation, is one of the trials—rather it furnishes the substance of all the trials—of our faith. This we have to teach but we have no equivalent solution of the mystery to offer." We have not space for further extracts; otherwise we would have pursued this interesting subject further.

Now the reader may ask who was Patanjali? Rev. J. Ward, citing the Rudrayamala Tantra, the Vrihannandikesvara Purana, and Pudma Purana, describes him to 'have been born in the Ilavrata Varsha, where his father Angira and his mother Sati resided, and that immediately on his birth, he made known things past, present, and future. He married Lolupa, whom he found on the north of Sumeru, in the hollow of a "Vata" tree and is said to have lived as a mendicant to a great age. Being insulted by the inhabitants of Bhota-bhandarra, while engaged in religious austerities, he reduced them to ashes by fire from his mouth.' (*Hindus*. II.) Professor Goldstucker in his essay on Panini has the following notices of him:—"Of the lineage of Patanjali all the knowlege I possess is, that the name of his mother was *Gonika*. It occurs in the last words of Patanjali on a Karika to Panini. Of more importance however, is the information he gives us of having resided temporarily in *Kashmir*, for this circumstance throws some light on the interest which certain kings of the country took in the preservation of the great commentary. His birthplace must have been situated in the east of India, for he calls himself *Gonardiya*; and this word is given by the Kasika in order to exemplify names of places in the East. Patanjali's birthplace had therefore the name of *Gonarda*. But that he is one of the eastern grammarians is borne out also by other evidence." Dr. Mitra justly remarks:—"The son of a Brahman priest, and devoted to literary studies and ascetic practices from early life, Patanjali had little to do which could afford incidents fit for historical record, and it is not remarkable, that we have no account left of his career. He was doubtless married and probably the father of a family, but we know nothing about those points. The only memorials of his life are his literary works,—his great commentary on the grammar of Panini and the Yogasutra. It is impossible to speak in too high terms of the first. It is the noblest monument of profound erudition, of keen critical acumen, of unrivalled philological perception, which has been left to us by any ancient scholar in any part of the world, and well may the Hindus be proud of the heritage that has been bequeathed to them by their renowned ancestor." The second forms the subject of Dr. Mitra's labours.

To translate into intelligible, popular, and readable English the abstruse aphorisms of Patanjali is a task of no ordinary difficulty, but Dr. Mitra has performed it with remarkable success. There are words and phrases, an accurate comprehension of which would baffle many an acute understanding and a well stored mind. Dr. Mitra has consulted many authorities, and has endeavoured to give correct renderings. The text is preceded by an introduction of 93 pages, which is a masterly dissertation on the two principal schools of Indian philosophy, Sankhya and Patanjali. The writer has shewn a familiarity with the subject, a grasp of mind and a facility of treatment, which we cannot too highly admire. Whether we look at it as an historical disquisition, or a philosophical analysis, or a comparative thesis it is equally valuable, and it adds new leaves to the laurels, which this profound Indian scholar has already achieved in the field of literature.

Darlington's Pain-Curer has been found to be certain cure for Pains on the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Colics, Rheumatism Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, Freckles, & Eruptions on the Skin. May be had retail or wholesale, direct from their Establishment, 49, Dhurrumtollah, Street, Calcutta,

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becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of Dr. de Jongh places in every one's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the lable under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

Advertisements.

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for ( ) Rupees of the Loan advertised in the Notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 18th July 1883, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rupees annas* for every hundred rupees allowed to me.

* Fractions of one anna not allowed

2. I enclose Government Promissory Notes or Currency Notes for Rs. and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Municipality at the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, on or before Tuesday, the 31st July next, the amount of the accepted tender.

N.B.—A separate tender must be made at each rate tendered, and a separate deposit must accompany each tender. In order to avoid mistakes, it is desirable that the tenderer's name, at least the name of the person making the tender, and the amount and rate tendered, should be written in English.

SLEEPERS.

Tenders are invited for the supply of 10,000 sleepers per month for the Northern Bengal State Railway to be delivered between 1st August and 31st December 1883.

The sleepers to be sound, well seasoned sal or other approved timber 6 feet long by eight inches broad and four inches thick.

Tenders will be received at the office of undersigned at Saidpur up to noon of 30th July.

Specification of sleepers and terms of contract can be obtained on application.

No tender will be entertained, if not in the prescribed form, which can be obtained from the Supervisor of way and works' office on payment of Rs 2.

The Supervisor of way and works does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

A deposit of Rs. 2,000 as earnest money will be required with each tender, which will be returned, if the tender is not accepted.

By order,
W. C. RENNIE.
Supr. of way and works.

Supr. of way and works' Office, Saidpur, the 7th July 1883.

Notice.

Messrs. Harris Goodwin and Co., of London and Birmingham, desire to notify that the power of Attorney granted by them to Mr. W. A. B. Forbes is hereby revoked and cancelled, and they will not be responsible for any indebtedness incurred by the said W. A. B. Forbes in their name or otherwise.

London, 14th June 1883.

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Notification.

To be peremptorily sold, by the Registrar of the High Court in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, in his sale-room, in the Court House, on Saturday, the 28th of July next, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, pursuant to a decree and order of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in suit No. 513 of 1881, (wherein Sreemutty Kistoromoney Dossee is plaintiff, and Albert Birmingham Miller Official Assignee of Bengal, and Assignee of the estate and effects of Nolit Mohun Doss, an Insolvent, and Sreemutty Surnomoyee Dossee, widow of Rooplall Mullick, deceased, are defendants), and dated respectively the 12th day of May 1882, and 26th day of January 1883, the following properties :—

Lot 3.—All that lower-roomed messuage tenement or dwelling-house together with the piece or parcel of land and ground belonging thereto and on part whereof the same is erected and built, containing according to the Pattah for the same, dated the 25th July 1854, granted to Radha Nath Ghose, by the Collector of Calcutta, 30 cottahs, 4 chittacks, and 28 squire feet, situate lying and being in Gopee Mohun Bose's Lane, in the said Town of Calcutta, and on the south side of the said Street, and bearing therein the assessment Nos. 14 and 13, formerly numbered 7 7-1, and bounded on the south and east by the tenanted land belonging to Bissonauth Muttyloll, on the west by the tenanted land belonging to Khetter Mohun Doss, and on the north by the said Gopee Mohun Bose's Lane.

Lot 4.—All that lower-roomed messuage tenement or dwelling-house and a piece or parcel of land or garden ground, measuring 6 biggahs and 9 cottahs or thereabouts, situate lying and being at Soorah, in the 24-Pergunnahs, and which piece of land is butted and bounded, on the north by the Balliaghattah Road, on the south by Prosunno Coomar Tagore's garden, formerly Mr. Lawrence's garden, on the east by Mr. Henry Pawney's garden, and on the west by a house and premises the property of Dookheenee Abdaree, being in the Registration District of the 24-Pergunnahs, and Sub-District of Sealdah.

Lot 5.—All that piece or parcel of land containing by estimation 20 biggahs or thereabouts, situate at Sulkeah, Pergunnah Borro in the Registration District and Sub-District of Howrah, distinguished as Mokamhattee, and bounded on the north by land belonging to Lallooah, on the south by a public Lane, on the east by a dwelling-house, and land lately the property of Samean Khan, and Gopee Mullick, and on the west by land belonging to Doorga Churn Naug.

The abstracts of title and conditions of sale may be seen at the Registrar's Office, in the High Court, and also at the Office of Messrs. Watkins and Watkins, plaintiffs Attorneys, at No. 2, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, on any day before the sale, and will be produced at the sale.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

WATKINS & WATKINS, Plaintiffs Attorneys, Calcutta High Court, Original Side. The 22nd June 1883.

TO THE ZEMINDARS OF LOWER BENGAL.

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Notice.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL,

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

The Eastern Main and Patna Canals which were closed for silt clearance as per notice published at page 195, part II. of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 28th February 1883, have been re-opened on the 1st instant.

(SD.) C. W. ODLING,
Under-Secretary.

Calcutta, the 9th July, 1883.

NOTICE.

The following Report of the Bengal Meteorological Department issued by orders of the Government of Bengal can be supplied to the public at the prices annexed :

1st.—Bay of Bengal Daily Report giving observations taken at 17 stations on or near the coast of the Bay with a chart and summary. This is published in connection with the Calcutta Storm Signal Service. The report giving 10 A.M. observations of the day is distributed by peon in Calcutta after 4 P.M.

Price to subscribers in Calcutta Rs. 2 per mensem.

2nd.—Bengal Daily Report containing observations taken at 30 Meteorological stations and transmitted to Calcutta by weather telegrams with a brief summary of the weather in Bengal during the preceding 24 hours. The report giving the 10 A.M. observations of each day is printed in time for the evening mail. This report for the present will only be published during the south-west monsoon, *i.e.*, from May 15th to November 15th.

Price Rs. 2-8 per mensem including postage.

3rd.—A weekly and monthly statement of Meteorological observations taken at 38 observing stations and of rainfall recorded at 160 sub-divisional stations together with summaries of the more important features of the Meteorology of the past week or month of the Province, and of the distribution of the rainfall and its variation from the normal. Price of the weekly report including postage Rs. 6 per annum, payable in advance and of the monthly summary Report Rs. 2 per annum, payable in advance.

Subscriptions payable to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal for the Bay of Bengal Daily Report, and to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat for the other Reports.

(SD.) JOHN ELIOT, M.A., F.M.S.,
Metorgcl. Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Office, Bengal, 4, Middleton Row. The 10th July 1883.

NOTIFICATION.

The Corporation of the Town of Calcutta are prepared, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal under the provisions of Section 334 of Act IV. (B. C.) of 1876, to receive Tenders for a Debenture Loan for (3,00,000) three lakhs of Rupees, on the security of the Water-rate, imposed and levied under the said Act, to be expended in meeting the cost of preparatory works in connection with the scheme for increasing the water-supply for the town.

2. Debentures will be issued for the said amount bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum, payable on the 1st February and 1st August of each year, and having a currency of 20 years.

3. The form of the Debenture Bonds will be that given in the seventh schedule of the aforesaid Act.

4. No Debenture will be issued for any sum less than Rupees (500) five hundred, and above that amount Debentures will be issued only for even sums of Rupees (100) one hundred.

5. Subscriptions will be received by the Bank of Bengal, and Debentures will be issued as soon as possible in exchange for the receipts.

6. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above-named sum of Rupees (3,00,000) three lakhs will be received by the Secretary to the Corporation up to 2 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 25th July 1883.

7. Each tender must be made out in the form annexed to this Notification, and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for Municipal Loan for 1883-84."

8. Tenders will be opened at the Municipal Office, on Wednesday, the 25th of July 1883, at 2 o'clock P.M., a minimum rate having been previously fixed.

9. Each tender must be accompanied by Government Promissory Notes or Currency Notes equivalent to 2 per cent. of the amount tendered.

10. The deposits on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application, and will be forfeited if an allotment after being made is not taken up.

11. In case of two or more tenders at the same rate (being not below the minimum) a *pro rata* allotment will be made.

12. The rate stated in a tender must not contain any fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

13. In order to avoid mistakes, a separate tender must be made at each rate tendered, and a separate deposit must be accompany each such tender. It is desirable that the tender, or at least the name of the person making the tender, and the amount and rate tendered should be written in English.

C. W. HOPE,
Acting Secy. to the Corporation.

The 12th July 1883.

AGRA COLLEGE.

As the class-rooms are now overcrowded no new boys can be admitted to the *School Department* till January next.

Students may however be admitted to any of the *College classes*. The fees are Rs. 2 a month in the First and Second Year classes and Rs. 3 a month in the Third and Fourth Year classes.

No more Boarders can be received at present but two new Boarding Houses are being fitted up and will be ready about the middle of August. They will accommodate 30 students.

A. THOMSON,
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CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

REMOVAL OF REFUSE AND ROAD SCRAPINGS.

The Commissioners are prepared to receive *Tenders* for the *Collection* and *Removal* by Contract of *Refuse* and *Road Scrapings*, from the Houses and Streets of Calcutta to the Salt Lake, as at present done by the Roads and Conservancy Department.

Tenderers should state whether they wish to take over the whole or any portion of the present stock of Conservancy Carts, Cattle, Ponies, &c., and if so on what terms. They should also indicate the terms on which they propose to lease the use of the Municipal Railway, Gowkhanas, &c.

Tenders will be received for either the whole town or for parts of the Town, provided that any part tendered for must correspond with one or more complete divisions of the Town.

Tenders will be received up to the 31st July 1883, and each must be accompanied by an earnest deposit of Rs. 100.

Further particulars regarding the divisions of the Town, the numbers of Carts and Cattle at present allotted to each, the working of the Railway, &c., can be had on application to the Engineer.

C. W. HOPE,
Acting Secy. to the Corporation.

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আমরা এই ঔষধ বিক্রয় করিবার জন্য স্থানে স্থানে এজেণ্ট নিযুক্ত করিব, যাঁহারা এজেণ্ট হইতে ইচ্ছা করেন তাঁহারা উপরোক্ত ঠিকানায় আমাদের নিকট আসিলে বা পত্র লিখিলে সমস্ত বিবরণ জানিতে পারিবেন।

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আমি অতিশয় আহ্লাদ সহকারে প্রকাশ করিতেছি যে, আমার ভূতপূর্ব্ব ছাত্র শ্রীযুক্ত কালীপ্রসন্ন সেন কবিরাজ সংস্কৃত ভাষায় ব্যুৎপন্ন ও স্বকীয় তীক্ষ্ণবুদ্ধি বলে বৈদ্যশাস্ত্রে অতি অল্পকাল মধ্যে বিলক্ষণ প্রবীণ ও পারদর্শী হইয়া উঠিয়াছেন। * * যাঁহাদের সহিত কালীপ্রসন্নের পরিচয় আছে, তাঁহারাই জানেন, কালীপ্রসন্ন কিরূপ অমায়িক ও সত্যপ্রিয় লোক। * * কালীপ্রসন্নের বিশেষ গুণ এই যে, ইনি স্বার্থপর হইয়া কখনই কাহাকে বঞ্চনা করেন না। * * আমার বিশ্বাস যে, যাঁহারা কালীপ্রসন্ন দ্বারা চিকিৎসা করাইবেন, তাঁহারা নিশ্চয়ই অনেক সময়ে উপকার পাইবেন এবং বৈদ্য চিকিৎসার মহিমা অনুভব করিতে পারিবেন।

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All sums, already collected or to be collected, should, without loss of time, be remitted to Babu Norendro Nath Sen, who will duly ackowledge the receipts thereof privately as well as in the columns of the *Indian Mirror*. Those who do not wish to have their names published, will have their remittances acknowledged in any way they please.

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